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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

KHAMA URGES HOMELANDS LEADERS TO REJECT SA POLICY

Johannesburg POST in English 13 Sep 79 p 11

[Text] The Botswana President, Sir Seretse Khama, said yesterday South African homeland leaders should reject pseudo-independence granted to them by the South African Government.

Addressing a political rally at Motshudi near Gaborone, he said the leaders should call for a democratically elected government under one leader.

It was wrong for South African people to be divided according to their tribal affiliations and be told that they were independent.

People like the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the BophuthaTswana President, Chief Lucas Mangope, and the Venda Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Patrick Mphahlele, wanted others to believe that they were "real presidents" when their territories were "states within states."

President Khama said historically there were no countries like BophuthaTswana, Transkei, Venda and other so-called homelands. Black leaders should forget their tribes and work toward one form of government that would be of benefit to all.

CSO: 4420

PROCEDURES FOR RHODESIAN WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 79 p 17

[Article by Geoff Clark]

[Text] Geoff Clark, of THE STAR's Pretoria Bureau, outlines a new system for regulating the flow of Matabele immigrant workers to South Africa.

In the south-western areas of Zimbabwe Rhodesia it has become an accepted thing that the Matabele man should prove himself by traveling south to spend a part of his life working in "Egoli."

And for just as long as this influx has endured, Johannesburg housewives have snugly larded their tea and dinner party conversations with the merits of their domestic servants from the Plumtree area.

In recent times the official eye has focused increasingly on what was once a relatively unhindered flow of men going southwards to seek work and others traveling north to return home with the rewards and the tales of their experiences on the Witwatersrand.

The regulations have become stricter and, at the same time, the number of illegal Zimbabwe Rhodesian workers in South Africa has soared. Estimates vary between 20,000 and 40,000.

Now the South African and Zimbabwe Rhodesian governments agreed on a new system of regulating the flow of the Matabele migrant workers.

South Africa will admit 100 Zimbabwe Rhodesian workers a month: they will be allowed to work only in the areas administered by the West Rand or Eastern Transvaal Administration boards; they will be allowed into the country only after they have been requisitioned by prospective employers and all the formalities have been completed in Zimbabwe Rhodesia; and they will work on a 12-month contract.

Mr James Coetzer, attache (home affairs) at the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission in Pretoria, said in an interview he believed fears that the new system would prejudice South African-born workers were unfounded.

Mr Coetzer explained the procedures for prospective employers and workers.

Those Zimbabwe Rhodesians in the area controlled by Wrab could work as servants in private homes, in hotels and restaurants in capacities other than chef or steward. Those in the Eastern Transvaal--"I doubt there would be more than 10 a year," he said--could work in agriculture where there was a particular need for somebody with specialized knowledge in a field such as tobacco.

People wanting to employ a Zimbabwe Rhodesian should apply to the appropriate administration board. They could ask for a category of employee, such as a gardener or house servant, or they could requisition for a specific person.

The administration board would then contact the Zimbabwe Rhodesian authorities, who would complete the formalities so that when the worker entered South Africa at Beit Bridge--the only point of entry recognized under the agreement--he would be completely legal.

The employer was obliged to pay the administration board a non-refundable repatriation fee of R30 and enter into a 12-month contract with the worker, who would have to return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia at that time.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MALAWI-MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC RELATIONS TO IMPROVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the Malawi Day at FACIM-79, the minister of trade, industry and tourism of that country Hon Zondweyo Jere, who has been visiting Mozambique for the past 2 days, offered a reception the day before yesterday at the pavilion exhibiting some products manufactured in Malawi.

Representing the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique at the reception was minister of Foreign Trade Salomao Munguambe and other Mozambican guests.

Speaking at the reception the minister of Malawi expressed the desire and need for strengthening relations of cooperation that exist between the two countries.

For his part, Minister Salomao Munguambe greeted the member of the Malawi Government and the representation of Malawi at the FACIM-79, an event that has been taking place for many years.

The minister of foreign trade made reference also to the conditions of the two countries that have a common border and a common lake, stating that they are propitious for increasing economic relations between the two countries.

He characterized the exhibition of certain products manufactured in Malawi at the FACIM-79 as a step toward mutual better understanding and a study of possibilities for cooperation.

During his visit to our country, Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism of Malawi Hon Zondweyo Jere on the first day visited Mabor and yesterday visited Cometal-Mometal and Vidriera production units located in Machava.

11634

CSO: 4401

SADF DENIES POWERLINE SABOTAGE IN ZAMBIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 79 p 7

[Text]

A SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force spokesman denied in Pretoria yesterday that South African troops had blown up a vital powerline in Zambia's western province.

The SADF was accused earlier of committing the sabotage by the Times of Zambia, a newspaper owned by the ruling United National Independence Party of President Kaunda, and Mr Felix Lusuta, a member of the central committee.

Denying the claim, the Defence Force spokesman said it had become a full-time task to react to "all kinds of statements originating from Southern African sources".

He said South Africa had no dispute with her neighbours and pointed out that the South African Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, was on record as saying that the SADF was a peacekeeping force which wanted nothing more than peace.

The South African troops were accused of blowing up the powerline during their "recent incursions".

Mr Lusuta claimed most of the province had been blacked out after "sabotage of the powerline between Sikumbi and Ngumbi by South African troops".

He said Sesheke, Senanga and Kalibe, in the same province, were still without electricity and that Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation employees were afraid of repairing the line because of the "presence of South African troops".

Meanwhile, hundreds of Zambians were stranded at Katima Mulilo, on the border with South West Africa, because the pontoon on the Zambezi River had been abandoned after South African soldiers had been seen "putting something in the engine on Sunday". — Sapa-AP.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BCM GOVERNOR DISCUSSES AFRICAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 10 Sep 79 p 3

[Interview by reporter Mohamed O. Jelledi with Dieng Boubou Farba, governor of the Central Bank of Mauritania, on the sixth conference of governors of the Association of Central African Banks in Dakar in September 1979 and Mauritanian membership in the West African Clearing House: "The Objectives of This Institution Offer our Country Many Advantages"]

[Text] Dieng Boubou Farba, governor of the Central Bank of Mauritania [BCM], who has just taken part in the sixth conference of governors of the Central African Banks that completed its proceedings last week in Dakar, gave us, on his return, the conclusions he has drawn from this important conference.

[CHAAB] Governor, you have just taken part in the sixth conference of governors of the Association of Central African Banks. Can you define for us the role and the objectives of this association?

[Answer] The Association of Central African Banks was founded in 1968 on the recommendation of the heads of state of the Organization for African Unity. It held its first conference in 1969. Since then it has been held [as published] every two years in one of the African capitals.

The association's objectives are as follows:

To foster cooperation among countries in the African region in the monetary, banking, and financial domains;

To contribute to the formulation of the principles whereby the agreements reached among African countries in the monetary and financial domains will be applied;

To contribute to the support of all efforts tending to establish and maintain monetary and financial stability in the African region;

To study the effectiveness of the international financial and economic institutions in which African countries have interests and to propose ways of possible improvement.

At the fourth conference, which was held in Kinshasa, the governors, therefore, decided, in view of the unwieldiness of the association, to create the African Center for Monetary Studies.

The mission of the center is

to assure follow-up of monetary problems in Africa in the light of the concerns of African banks;

to serve as a transmission device for information gathered from the central banks;

to provide high-standard training of cadre working in these banks by fostering exchanges of experience;

to provide staff for the association offices, located in Dakar.

In addition, the Association of Central African Banks, which groups all the central African banks, is divided into four sub-regional committees:

Sub-regional committee for West Africa;

Sub-regional committee for Central Africa and Zaire;

Sub-regional committee for East Africa (Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Somalia);

Sub-regional committee for North Africa (Mauritania, Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria).

These committees meet once a year. The meeting of the sub-regional committee for North Africa was held last April in the Sudan. It will be held next year in Nouakchott. The essential role of the committees is to strengthen regional cooperation and facilitate exchanges.

[CHAAB] To come back to the Dakar conference: Governor, what are the agenda and results?

[Answer] The Dakar conference had in particular to examine the problems of the African Center for Monetary Studies and the establishment or the proposal to the center of a program of study for 1980 and 1981. It also had to ratify the appointment of the director, assistant director, and chairman of the board of administration, and to adopt its budget.

The program to which I alluded includes a "study" section and a "training" section.

a: Study:

possible approach to the financing of the balance of payments with a view to promoting inter-African trade;

exchange rate policy for African countries;

involvement of the European monetary system in African economies, etc.

b: Training:

The holding of four courses at different levels, each lasting two months, and of one week each year [as published];

The harmonization of the positions of the governors of the central African banks.

[CHAAE] Governor, our country has just joined the Clearing House for West Africa; what does that signify?

[Answer] The West African Clearing House was established in March 1975 in Lagos. It groups together Senegal, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Benin, Togo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and in the near future, Mauritania. Its objective is

To promote the use of the currencies of the members of the clearing house in commercial and non-commercial transactions within the sub-region;

To achieve savings in the use of foreign reserves of members of the clearing house;

To encourage members of the clearing house to liberalize trade exchanges among their countries;

To stimulate cooperation and monetary consultations among members of the clearing house.

So this offers many advantages for our country, in that instead of paying on a day to day basis, payment for imports under the clearing house system, payment with the clearing house for imports from these countries will be made once a month.

This is favorable to the foreign exchange funds of the central banks involved and will make the West African currency unit less subject to fluctuation.

BRIEFS

MOZAMBICAN MINISTER IN UGANDA--Armando Guebuza, our country's vice minister of national defense and political commissioner of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], returned yesterday to the Tanzanian capital of Dar-es-Salaam, after spending 6 days in Uganda. During his stay in Uganda, Vice Minister Guebuza visited several locations with Uganda's Defense Minister Yowerri Museveni. In a press conference yesterday in Kampala, shortly before he returned to Dar-es-Salaam, Minister Guebuza said the purpose of the trip was to strengthen relations with Uganda, which had not been possible during the Idi Amin regime. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 79 p 1] 6362

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER IN MOZAMBIQUE--Lesotho's Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan was warmly embraced by President Samora Machel on his arrival yesterday morning in Maputo, on a visit of our country. Accompanied by a delegation from his government, Jonathan was welcomed at Mavalane Airport by members of the Council of Ministers, the FPLM General Staff and the diplomatic representative of the Kingdom of Lesotho in the People's Republic of Mozambique. After this welcome, President Machel accompanied the distinguished visitor and his party to a government residence in the city of Maputo. In the evening the president gave an official dinner for Prime Minister Jonathan. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 79 p 1] 6362

SA-ZAMBIA TRANSPORTATION TALKS--The border between South Africa and Zambia will not be opened in the near future as some people had expected, although negotiations had been in progress for some time. The Katima Mulilo border post has been closed since 1974. It is known that delicate negotiations between South Africa and Zambia have been going on for some time, and representatives of the South African Transport Union have had dealings with Zambian officials about visas and permits for their drivers. Goods from the Republic are at present being sent by rail through Rhodesia, or direct by air. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 79 p 5]

MOZAMBICAN CARTS TO ANGOLA--The People's Republic of Mozambique plans to export 24,000 animal traction carts to Angola by April 1980. The necessary accessories are already being manufactured at the state firm Agro-Alfa now being formed. The People's Republic of Angola has requested about 50,000 units of this type which could be manufactured according to the availability of the materials needed for their production. According to information given by an official connected with the firm, the production of equipment for export will be about 3,000 units per month. For this purpose the production line, which until now was designed to produce only for domestic consumption, will be expanded. A training course for quality inspectors of equipment manufactured at that firm will begin shortly. It should be pointed out that last year Angola requested 15,000 animal traction carts and 250 heavy carts within the framework of cooperation agreements signed between Mozambique and Angola. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 79 pp 1, 6] 11634

PAIGC DELEGATION TO USSR--In response to an invitation from the CPSU [Communist Party in the Soviet Union], the PAIGC [African Independent Party of Guinea and Cape Verde] high command last Friday sent to the Soviet Union a delegation composed of party-organization secretaries from the various regions of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands. This 2-week work visit will enable our delegation to become fully acquainted with the operational process of various CPSU party structures for an exchange of experiences within the framework of the closer ties of friendship and cooperation built up over the years between the two parties. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 Sep 79 p 1] 8870

PORTUGUESE COOPERANTS IN DEMAND--"In order that high school classes begin on time, Portuguese cooperating teachers are to be in Bissau early in September. Since contacts were made sufficiently in advance, there will not be any serious problems this year in the teaching area. We were somewhat apprehensive because Angola had asked for Portuguese cooperating teachers and promised them better terms, but this never became a determining factor," affirmed Comrade Filinto de Barros, Guinea-Bissau ambassador in Lisbon, who arrived last Saturday to discuss problems related to cooperation with Portugal and to our community in that country. Availing himself of this opportunity Comrade Filinto de Barros assured us that our relations with Portugal are becoming increasingly stronger. "A structure system is lacking on both sides and this is creating some tedium," he said. "But from the political standpoint we have enjoyed marked advantages." [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 Sep 79 p 8] 8870

CSO: 4401

ODP HEAD STRESSES ITS IMPORTANCE IN FIGHT AGAINST BOURGEOISIE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 79 pp 1,4

[Text] Comrade Paiva Domingos da Silva, member of the Central Committee of the party, vice minister of defense and leader of the ODP [People's Defense Organization], issued a communique yesterday marking 13 September, the fourth anniversary of that organization.

In a message directed to the people and especially to ODP members, Comrade da Silva began by expressing his satisfaction at the work performed to date by the ODP, specifically the "seriousness, command of the work and concern demonstrated" by all its members.

Da Silva called the "ODP the moving force of the most exploited classes." He guaranteed that the defense organization "is committed to daily heroism, to the responsibility of fighting for the interests of the people."

He again called attention to the need to enlist the people in the ranks of the ODP, "so that we may all fight against the common enemy, the imperialists and the internal and foreign lackeys."

The ODP commander also brought up the fact that some sectors of the party bourgeoisie are not in agreement with the guidelines drawn by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and its leader, Comrade President Agostinho Neto. He pointed out that "at this moment our country is undergoing some pretty difficult situations," because of the tactics of the petty bourgeoisie, which seeks "to continue to dominate and exploit less educated classes."

"Without a shadow of a doubt," he said, "the ODP is an assured arm of defense of people, the nation's economy and its territorial integrity. The petty bourgeoisie," he added, "has no place in Angola. We are going to put an end to the petty bourgeoisie."

In his address, the vice minister of defense expressed, in the name of "the leaders of this great organization," his pride at the achievements of the ODP.

Despite everything, he said, "there are still comrades or countrymen who disregard the organization and even scorn it."

In the name of the ODP, its commander guaranteed that the combatants are prepared to face any internal or outside aggression, and reiterated total support for Comrade President Agostinho Neto and the speeches the president delivered in Kuando-Kubango, Huila and Malanje Provinces.

"I give you my absolute word," he said, that reaction will not survive," no matter "what artifices they use, even if they meet underwater or in caves. The ODP is on the alert."

In conclusion, he asked the ODP combatants, peasants and workers for greater vigilance over members of the petty bourgeoisie, who try to prevent the march to socialism.

"The men and women," he ended, quoting the comrade president, "who constitute the People's Defense organization are the pillars of a defense structure capable of safeguarding the continuation of the revolution."

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CSO: 4401

SONANGOL-TEXACO CONTRACT SIGNED, OTHERS TO FOLLOW

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 79 pp 1,4

[Text] Comrade Jorge de Moraes, petroleum minister, has announced the signing of a petroleum-sharing contract between SONANGOL and Texaco International Petroleum Company.

SONANGOL and TEXACO will carry out a broad petroleum research and development program on an offshore area totalling 4,000 square kilometers, known as Block 2, in the Congo Basin along the northern coast of Angola.

TEXACO will be the operator and will hold a 40-percent interest in the group enterprise.

SONANGOL, which holds exclusive concessionary rights not only to Block 2 but to all the other territory in Angola, will retain a 60-percent interest in the group enterprise.

However, the national company could eventually cede part of its interest to other international companies.

The group enterprise will conduct the following operations in Block 2: drilling of 22 test wells over the next 5 years, involving an investment of about \$110 million; development of the Essungo, Etele and Cuntala fields, which were discovered during operations in that area by an association of companies that included SONANGOL and TEXACO. The cost of this development is estimated at about \$250 million.

During the next few months, three rigs will operate simultaneously in Block 2, either in prospecting or production. During 1980, petroleum production could reach 50,000 barrels a day.

According to the oil-sharing contract, the enterprise will receive up to 50 percent of the petroleum to cover the cost of investments and operating costs. The rest will revert to the members of the group, and will be divided in a scaled proportion. As the concessionary, SONANGOL will receive 70 to

95 percent, and the remaining 5 to 30 percent will go to the group enterprise, from which SONANGOL will thus also receive a part.

The oil minister expects that in months to come other production sharing contracts will be signed between SONANGOL and various foreign companies for other areas on the Angolan coast.

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CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

IRAN RECOGNIZES ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT--Iran, acting upon the anticolonialist policy it adopted after the overthrow of the fascist regime of Shah Reza Pahlavi, has recognized the People's Republic of Angola. A communique from the Iranian foreign minister, divulged Thursday in Teheran, explained that "this recognition is within the framework of Iran's policy of support to the oppressed peoples who are struggling against colonialism, especially in Africa." Meanwhile, the Swiss Government has appointed Emanuel Dubs to serve as his country's charge d'affaires in Angola. The appointment was announced by the Swiss minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 79 p 1] 6362

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO USSR--A delegation led by Comrade Gabriel Leitao, national director of the Department of Administration and Finance of the MPLA-Labor Party, left this capital yesterday for Moscow, where it will take part in the conference of the leaders of Associations of Friends of the USSR. "We will represent the Angolan Committee of the League of Friendship with the Peoples at the conference of leaders, which will begin in Moscow on 3 September," said delegation member Comrade Alcantara Monteiro, national director of customs, moments before leaving the capital. Speaking of the goals of the conference, he said "it will permit an exchange of experiences and will be another opportunity to strengthen the ties of friendship with the peoples of the world, especially the people of the Soviet Union." He concluded: "It will be a useful experience for the Angolan delegation, and we want to take an active part in the proceedings of the conference." The Angolan party also includes Comrade Maria Jose Gama, member of the National Committee of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women]. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Sep 79 p 2] 6362

COASTAL SHIPPING VESSEL--"Angola does not have a seafaring tradition, and this has created countless problems for our shipping companies (CABOTANG and ANGONAV), because we are not a migrating people," said comrade Zito Van-Dunen, general director of CABOTANG, just before the ship "10 December" left yesterday on its inaugural voyage to Cabinda. Recently acquired by our government, the "10 December" is a unit of our Merchant Marine. Built in Holland, the small coastal ship has a cargo capacity of 575 tons and will transport goods along our seacoast, more precisely on the Luanda-Soyo-Nogui-

Luanda circuit. It is a lighter, and should solve most of the problems with light coastal shipping. It also carries quite sophisticated equipment; for example, sounding equipment, a communications sector and a radar system that covers a distance of 24 miles. From what we could learn from the general director of CAROTANG, the lighter came to the capital of our country under its own power from Frenecker, a province of northern Holland, where it was built. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 79 p 2] 6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BOKASSA SELLING CHATEAU--One of Emperor Bokassa I's properties in Sologne, the Chateau de Saint-Louis Chavanon, at Neuvy-sur-Barangeon (Cher), has been put up for sale, a decision made by the sovereign a month ago (LE MONDE, 1-2 July). Two real estate firms have been engaged to handle the sale. Constructed towards the end of the last century, it is a copy of the Chateau Louis XIII which preceded the palace of Versailles. An immense building of 100 rooms, the chateau has had several owners. Marechal Jean Bedel Bokassa, who purchased the property about 5 years ago, succeeded the Princess de Caramant-Chimay and the archbishop of Bourges, who had opened a small seminary there. Fifty hectares are attached to the domain. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Aug 79 p 18] 8860

ROVING AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--Madame Felicia Ramaroni, bonapartiste municipal councillor of Ajaccio, who in December 1978 had been named by Emperor Bokassa I "roving ambassador to the Imperial Court of Berengo" (LE MONDE, 31 July 79), has returned her African diplomatic passport. In a letter addressed to the minister of foreign affairs of the Central African Empire she wrote: "After the results of the inquiry concluding that the Emperor Bokassa had participated in the massacre of the children, my status as a Frenchwoman forbids me to keep this title." Mrs Ramaroni, since being appointed ambassador, had not been assigned any particular mission on behalf of the Central African Government. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Aug 79 p 18] 8860

CENTRAL AFRICAN STUDENTS PROTEST--About 50 Central African students in Morocco, who Thursday morning, 23 August, had occupied their embassy in Rabat and held the ambassador and several of his colleagues hostage, left the site during the evening. They were protesting the non-payment of their scholarships and the "indifference" of the Bangui government to their claims. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Aug 79 p 4] 8860

BOKASSA'S SON TO RETURN--Prince Georges, eldest son of Emperor Bokassa I, and a refugee in France, announced Wednesday, 22 August, to the AFP that "in spite of the differences" which have set him in opposition to his father, "he will give him his filial support." Prince Georges said that "his position was strictly family," and he counted on "returning to Bangui in the near future in order to take his place as his son next to his father who, today, abandoned by everyone, now finds himself among the accused." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Aug 79 p 4] 8860

SOLUTION TO NATION'S PROBLEMS PROPOSED

Dakar AFRICA in French Aug/Sep 79 pp 44-47

[Article by Attilio Gaudio: "Solution to Nation's Problems Lies in Return to Democracy"]

[Excerpts] In an Africa where the reversal of situations is frequent, the events of Chad hardly seem surprising. Are they of the type that will relieve this torn state from the dramatic circumstances caused by a long civil war and constant opposition between northern and southern populations?

A positive response seemed possible March 23, 1979 during the Kano accords, when the principal leaders again became partners at the heart of a provisional Council of State. However, the equilibrium established by the Kano accords seems rather fragile; in fact, the future of Chad appears to depend largely on foreign parts. The Kano accords therefore did not solve the Chadian problem, they only served to clarify the situation: lodged between Arab neighbors and an old colonizer, Chad remains tragically divided 20 years after the proclamation of its independence.

The Myth of Unity

Chad is a divided nation where the myth of Chadian unity, of a nation endowed with a collective conscience, is engulfed in the blood and tears of a people. Chad however, remains at the heart of a vast African Continent, a nation hopefully struggling to safeguard its territorial and social integrity.

How can the Chadian problem be understood, if not by complete immersion in the torn universe of this immense territory massed together by French colonization. Chad, country of Sahel, is a geographical ensemble where cohabitation must be endured by a multitude of people who have never learned to live together. Customs, religion, morals, value systems, buying power, all of these separate the various peoples of this country cut in half by an actual ethnic and religious war.

The Limits of Kano

The first steps toward solving the problem of finding an arrangement satisfactory to almost all parties, permitting Chad to envisage a more equitable future, were taken at the Kano conference in March 1979. The main points of an accord for establishing peace and for the return to national harmony were advanced by the various leaders.

Leaders of Chad's most representative movements met to discuss the future of a country bloodied by 13 long years of an actual fratricidal struggle. The only problem advanced was that for peace and national unity.

In fact, the rebellion in Chad amounts to no more than a humiliated north, which is no longer favored, against a dominating south. Over the years, the struggle has produced a political program built around two fundamental objectives: national liberation, that is, liberation from imperialistic domination and a national unity detrimental to the neocolonial state.

Hope resided in the very existence of the round table uniting all the parties present so that the Chadians could regulate their affairs without external intervention. This was done on March 28, 1979, and the principal protagonists found themselves partners at the center of a provisional Council of State of the Republic of Chad. Goukouni Ouaddeimi, who was named president of the provisional executive council, will direct the country during this still difficult period along side of representatives of the other political factions.

However, the Kano accords have not definitively regulated the Chadian problem, they only clarified the situation: caught between its neighbors and its old colonial power, Chad remains tragically divided and still far from being master of its destiny. The four delegations which form the Council of State, FAT, FAN, FROLINAT, and the 3d Army, (which cause doubt as to whether they won't declare war again) have managed to keep a fragile peace. The conciliating attitude between the old enemies and the common opposition of all the factions in power against the Libians suggests the establishment of an even more fragile unity. In their eyes, the war against Qadh dhafi is henceforth an obligation for each Chadian.

Search For a Leader

Chad, in order to remain under Chadian control, must realize its unity, its true national independence, and discard the bases of economic, social and cultural progress. The work is colossal. Perhaps Chad, in fact, is seeking a charismatic personality of national stature. Is it Goukouni? Only time will tell.

Those who have known Goukouni Ouaddeimi personally are sure that none of his enemies or his political rivals possess his virtues and capabilities. Worthy of the highest traditions of war and morals of the Saharen populations, this cousin of the "desert horsemen," the Touareg and Maures, is

endowed with an intellectual and political sharpness comparable only to that of Hissein Habre, without being consumed by the same personal ambitions.

The 4000 Toubou soldiers of FROLINAT which he directs are unquestionably loyal to him; animated by a great national ideal, they have accepted all sacrifices. This is ultimately what the men of the other armed movements lack, except the Goranes of the Armed Forces of the North, which have the same uniting spirit and the same sentimental ties with their chief Hissein Habre. Goukouni has again recently told those who approached him during the last Libyan invasive attempt in Tibesti, that neither he nor his men sought ministerial positions or remunerative administrative posts.

This son of a spiritual leader of the Toubou people, who always wears his Saharan boubou when in the streets of Ndjamena, believes that the army of FROLINAT entered the capital of Chad not to destroy the power, but to liberate the country from an oppressive regime.

"We have fought for 14 years without rest, he said, and only against governments incapable of governing us and which considered the Chadian nation only as a single political tendency and a single ethnic group.

"But, in order that this Chadian nation recognize itself and exist, it is necessary to reform, from the bottom up, the whole administrative and political system which poisoned our country since the pretense of independence.

Today, we understand quite well that in order to reestablish our economy and our collapsed structures of state, we need more aid from foreign sources and from international solidarity. We, the soldiers of FROLINAT, are conscious of our deficiencies and our lack of means to reorganize a country ravaged and exhausted by war.

"We also want nothing for ourselves, and I say this sincerely. If other Chadians more qualified than ourselves come forward, who are better able to accomplish the task of national reconstruction, we shall make way for them and we, perhaps satisfied and free, shall again take the road to Tibesti."

Finally, the solution rests in a return to a serene democratic life in order to permit the development of new values and to assert ourselves without infringement by foreign powers. Chad has suffered enough for 13 years and the hope of the Chadian people will not be dampened, despite the flagrant infringement of certain African powers.

9128
CSO: 4400

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

VICE PRESIDENT GIVES DETAILS ON COUP D'ETAT

Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Francoise Chipaux: "The Former Vice President of the Fallen Regime Reveals How the Coup d'Etat Happened"]

[Text] Strange Equatorial Guinea: Three weeks after the overthrow of President Macias Nguema, and while the capital was still showing everywhere the marks of 11 years of a ferocious dictatorship, the "No 2" of the fallen regime walked about in complete freedom. The tyrant's former vice president, Nguema Esono, tall, an elegant 50 years of age, got out of a red Lada while we awaited rooms we were uncertain of receiving on the terrace of a modest hotel just reopening.

The young Guinean who pointed out the arriving celebrity showed respect for him, and the deputy aide for protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs used a deferential tone to present an itinerant journalist. Very much at his ease, the vice president agreed readily to an interview. He had just left Lt Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema and "had the pleasure" of informing us that the strong man of Malabo "had just ordered the payment of all back salaries." True, the new regime had just recuperated 800 million ekuele, the local money, in the presidential palace at Bata. Asked about recent events, the vice president spoke inexhaustibly. For him, the coup d'etat had been in the air "since the beginning of the year." He assured us he had been in the know since May, kept informed by Maj Mba Onana, now in charge of the military establishment at Bata.

The president himself had had his suspicions since in January he had had arrested and tortured to death the commander of Place Mongomo. His fears became half-certainties, according to Nguema Esono, when the president learned that Lt Col Obiang Nguema had sent his family to Gabon towards the end of last July.

The Guard Made No Resistance

The former vice president detailed events of the coup d'etat. "As I was going to the Nzengyong residence, near Mongomo, to report to the president

on the conclusions of the OAU summit in Monrovia, the head of the state told me of his fears. I took advantage of my visit to restore his confidence. He affirmed that he was sure of his facts and that in consequence Malabo should immediately be occupied by loyal troops and Lt Col Obiang Nguema, the military governor of the capital, should be taken in charge. On 1 August the president gave me a note for his nephew, Maj Mo Maye, secretary general of the armed forces at Bata, ordering him to prepare a landing at Malabo. The next day he recalled me to Nzengyong, the third time in 3 days, but I refused to go, saying that I was ill. Then he summoned Maj Mo Maye and I remained the only governmental leader at Bata along with the lieutenant commander of the ship, Maye Ela. Though at first we were suspicious of each other, in the end we had a heart to heart talk and decided to launch it all on 3 August at dawn. At Malabo, the insurgents had taken over, though the fact had not been made public.

At Bata the presidential guard made no resistance whatever. By then we had established a barricade at 15 km from town to stop the counteroffensive of the major part of the army based at Mongomo. There, in a brief skirmish, Maj Mo Maye was killed--the president having sent him to Bata to arrest me. Vigorous opposition showed itself at Niefant where battles raged from the 3d to the 8th of August. On that day Macias, abandoned by his last supporters, fled."

Is He Alone Guilty?

Throughout, the vice president dwelt on the personal risks he had taken. He never lost an occasion to laud the "clairvoyance" of Lt Col Obiang Nguema, chosen, according to him, to lead the country "because he has the confidence of the people and had the highest rank in the army."

Denying news sources identifying the new master of the country as a "cousin of President Macias" he assured us that the head of the Supreme Military Council had no kinship with the fallen chief of state and is only an Essengui of the ethnic group Fang, as he is. As for his own role of service to the dictatorship, Nguema Esono quickly made this disclaimer: "Macias never listened. He decided everything alone. The ministerial council had not met since 1976; as for me, I was not even paid," he sighed indignantly.

Then why wait 11 years? "This shows that the people of Equatorial Guinea are peaceful and without ambition. If Macias had made a minimum number of concessions to the population, he could have gone on to the end of his term as 'president for life'." Only the two or 300 foreign experts from Cuba, Russia, Romania or China who were working in the country found favor in his eyes. "The Chinese constructed a road in the Mongomo region, the telecommunications center at Malabo (still being built), an electrical power center, and a radio station at Bata."

What Are the Soviets Doing?

"That's what I am asking" he replied. Become again a simple citizen, "an active collaborator of the Supreme Military Council" to use his own terms, Nguema Esono acknowledged even so, "it's up to the people of Equatorial Guinea to judge my past attitudes."

For the moment at least, the purge has not hit anybody. There have been no executions. The first wife of the fallen president, sequestered while waiting for her trial, still lives in the palace waiting for someone to find her another place to live. No personality of the former regime has been arrested. In Equatorial Guinea, was Francisco Macías Nguema then the only guilty one during 11 years of terror?

8860

CSO: 4400

COMMENTS ON GAMBIAN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

Priorities Agriculture, Conservation

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Sep 79 p 1737

[Text]

A Gambian correspondent comments on President Sir Dawda Jawara's address to Parliament

IT IS TEMPTING to dismiss the chorus of approval that greeted the President's annual address to Parliament as sycophantic, but the reality is that it was yet another reflection of the official mood, first expressed last May.

The translation of the National Planning Committee into a commission drawn from all walks of life is perhaps the best opportunity offered so far to the man in the street to participate at every level of the planning process. The commission's powers, almost of veto, emphasise the weight given to grassroots involvement.

It goes without saying that the construction of the anti-seawater barrage is regarded as the peg on which the country's agricultural, and therefore economic, future hangs. The unrelenting efforts directed at getting the project off the ground bear witness to the priority accorded to it and it is obviously in anticipation of its realisation that the President said, "It is about time that we resort to large-scale agricultural production so that we produce enough food to feed ourselves' without recourse to massive importation of food and even to export in order to generate the foreign exchange which we so desperately require to provide the basic needs for the comfort and happiness of all Gambians."

This implied review of the land tenure system — to do away with smallholdings — calls for capital and in order to provide this, the national bank is required immediately to provide credit while in the long term, consideration is being given to the establishment of an agricultural development fund.

What are the chances of success in this endeavour? The moment is opportune for one main reason — the replacement of the traditional hoe by the plough and tractor is already here and a few "progressive" farmers have made use of this with great success. The removal of the financial restraints by the provision of credit and other inputs would ensure that more and more farmers go for mechanisation.

But much sterner action would need to be taken against anyone guilty of misusing such credit. Luckily for the government, the political omens are right for taking such unpleasant but necessary action, for the opposition, such as there is, is in disarray.

It would have been surprising if the wonder-industry of tourism had not been dealt with by the President. Gratifying though the development of this industry has been (tourist expenditure rose from D7.5m. in 1977/78 to D12.3m. in 1978/79), there was a note of anxiety, even of disappointment, at the absence of

Gambians in the management cadre in hotels and other offshoots of the industry.

Sight was not lost of the impact of the industry on the social set-up. On this, the President said that while the industry "has created a keen desire for the maximisation of the benefits of tourism", it was necessary to ensure that the traditional values of Gambian society were well preserved. The recommendations of consultants who studied the socio-economic impact of the industry are being studied.

The President gave notice of what must be the most radical departure from the past. When he said that the sale of charcoal would be banned in a year from now, he was warning urban dwellers, who are the greatest users of this form of energy for domestic purposes, of the price they would

have to pay in order to preserve the national woodlands. With immediate effect, he said, fees for felling trees are to be so raised as to render the trade in charcoal unprofitable. But in order to reduce the effects of this ban, the duty on gas cookers and gas oil is to be reduced.

Concrete steps have now been taken in the sphere of housing. Sir Dawda said that "a comprehensive housing finance study is being undertaken under the direction of the Ministry of Economic Planning with the assistance of consultants provided by the World Bank" and also that it is "Government's intention to establish a housing finance institution as soon as possible to meet the growing pressure from lower income groups and young people to own houses at prices they can afford".

New Planning Group Described

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Sep 79 pp 1777, 1778

[Text] The Gambia is to set up a national planning commission. President Jawara told the new session of Parliament that the commission would be developed from the existing planning committee.

In a speech outlining the state of the nation, the President said an agricultural development fund would be established to encourage farmers to boost the nation's agricultural output. He also warned against deforestation, and said the production of domestic charcoal would soon be banned.

Later, the Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Alhaji Jerreh Daffeh, explained that forest conservation was essential to prevent the encroachment of the desert. Banjul and the Kombos, he said, were consuming 204,000 bags of charcoal per annum, produced from the country's 3,000 hectares of woodlands. He said that the impact of the projected ban would be reduced by the government's plan to cut the price of domestic gas. For the future, Alhaji Daffeh said the government was looking into the possibility of importing alternative fuels, like coal briquettes, which could be used with the traditional coal pots.

CSO: 4420

COMMENTS ON PNP TAKEOVER, RELATIONS WITH RAWLINGS

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Sep 79 p 1725

[Excerpt] A correspondent reports on the men who will take Ghana into civilian rule when Flight-Lt Rawlings and his Armed Forces Revolutionary Council hand over power this week to the People's National Party.

Since June 4, the People's National Party has not been consistently in the limelight because of the vigour of the house-cleaning exercise, beginning with the eight executions, continuing with the heavy jail sentences, fantastic rates of revenue collection, demolitions of some houses and markets, seizures and forfeitures of assets, and during this last stage, the effort to reorganise some important state agencies such as the Cocoa Marketing Board and the Ghana National Trading Corporation.

There are some who argue that the AFRC has thoroughly destabilised Ghana, and has nearly destroyed the administrative structure--if not by direct attacks on persons and properties, then indirectly by maintaining a climate of fear. Some of these people would also look on the abolition of the CMB as a catastrophic development. But it must be remembered that the CMB has presided over the steady decline of Ghana's principal foreign revenue earner and that it will take several years of concerted effort to turn the industry around.

Further news on the reorganisation of cocoa affairs is that the current CMB chief executive, Mr Kwame Pianim, will continue to direct the affairs and operations of the Board until the Cocoa Council is established, and will be responsible to the AFRC Chairman or his nominee for the day-to-day management of the cocoa industry. It has also been announced that all contracts negotiated or to be negotiated on behalf of the Ghana Government "are and shall be valid and faithfully honoured until the formation of the Cocoa Council." Furthermore, the five bodies under the dissolved Ministry of Cocoa Affairs are now vested in Mr Kwame Afreh, Commissioner for Information. They are the Cocoa Production Division, the Cocoa Research Institute, the Ashanti Cocoa Project, the Eastern Region Cocoa Project, and the Seed Gardens Unit.

Apart from the eight executions, the blowing up of Makola No 1 Market, and parts of the main market in Kumasi, there has perhaps been no action of the AFRC more spectacular than the dissolution of the CMB. It has been common knowledge for many years that people had been making fabulous amounts of money, that the executives were profiting from the cocoa industry much more than either the cocoa farmers or the nation itself, and that most recently, cocoa money provided some of the finance for the Union Government campaign. Such was the network of patronage that had been built up over the years that it was recently said with some justification that the CMB was a kind of state within the Ghanaian state.

And in considering the action taken by the AFRC, it must be remembered that it was on the basis of the Archer Committee of Inquiry set up by General Akuffo's SMCII in September last year--at the time, the investigation was supposed to take three months to present its findings, but it seemed to be dragging on with the likelihood of throwing up scapegoats, since there were members of the Akuffo regime with a lot to hide. Of course, reorganising the cocoa industry is a task that faces the Limann government since it is not something that can be done overnight.

It is this problem of time which has underscored so much of the AFRC's action. People have wondered all along what would happen when the civilian government took over. In the same way that it was said that a lot of people were waiting to misbehave, the AFRC has seen fit to decree, and furthermore incorporate into the Constitution, provisions that make it impossible to return to people against whom adverse finding have been made the properties and assets subsequently confiscated from them. But past experience has shown that nothing is permanent--even with the repeated assurances that a new spirit of anti-corruption has installed itself in Ghana.

Flt-Lt Rawlings has taken pains to give the PNP a kind of support which, however, some members of that party do not want. One heard that soon after June 4 when agricultural produce began failing to reach even the rural towns, the PNP refused to help the AFRC by using its loudspeaker vans in rural areas to urge the farmers to bring out their produce--the idea being to avoid identification with a military regime which was unpopular. There has also been criticism of the President-elect for agreeing to function as he has done "under the shadow" of Jerry Rawling thereby losing "credibility" and authority even before his inauguration.

It is hard to countenance such a line of argument when one considered the possibility in early June of stopping the electoral procedure altogether, and giving certain members of the main political parties the sort of close attention that numerous formerly "respectable" Ghanaians have been given, most of them having subsequently ended up with jail sentences from an uncompromising People's Court. Now, it has been announced that the Special Courts have begun trying in absentia those people who fled Ghana or failed to return after June 4. An AFRC statement said that such people would be tried for crimes against the country, and the results of the trials published in due course. Some of the people involved, including one or two of the late Mr Acheampong's friends and helpers, have ended up in their English mansions, spreading rumours about happenings in Ghana. As for the PNP Government, it is the period after September 24 which will show how beneficial the house cleaning has been, given that it has not ended.

GUINEA

NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE LIST DETAILED

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Sep 79 pp 1775, 1776

[Text] A new central committee has been elected by the National Council of the Revolution, the supreme body in the country between congresses of the Parti Democratique du Guinea.

The new Committee has 75 members, compared with the 25 in the previous committee which was elected in April 1972. It includes 22 ministers, 20 regional governors, seven general commissars of the revolution--they are the most senior party authorities in the regions--four senior military officers and several political personalities from the regions.

All 15 members of the Political Bureau of the party are members of the Central Committee.

Five former members of the committee were not re-elected, including the former president of the National Assembly, M. Leon Maka. Nine ministers have become new members of the committee: M. Senainon Behanzin, Minister of Information, M. Abraham Bassan Keita, Minister of Public Works; M. Alafa Kourouma, Minister of Agriculture; M. Mamady Kaba, Minister of Industry; M. Gualema Guilavogui, Minister for pre-University Education; M. Mamadou Sy, Minister of Labour; M. Sikhe Camara, Minister of Justice; M. Fode Mamoudou Toure, Minister of Finance; M. Nfaky Sangara, Delegate to the European Economic Commission.

Four other noteworthy elections were those of military personnel: General Toya Conde, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces; Colonel Soumah Kourouma, Deputy Chief of Staff; Major Toure, Commissar General of the Revolution in Conakry and Major Diarra Traore, Governor of Pitra Region.

Among other elections were the Secretary-General of the Women's Union, Mme Sophie Maka; the Secretary-General of the Union of Guinean Workers, M. Kandas Konde and M. Maouna Toure, Director-General of the Bauxite Office of Kindia.

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--With a view to concluding talks and proceeding to the signing of the agreement with Czechoslovakia, Armando Ramos, commissioner of commerce, industry and handcrafts, left last Wednesday for the aforementioned socialist country, heading a delegation composed of high officials from Public Works, Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Industry. The principles of this document had already been agreed upon when the two delegations from Czechoslovakia came to our country. According to statements made by Armando Ramos on departing, "this is the first step, after national independence, toward establishing commercial relations between our two countries, inasmuch as the above-mentioned country gave our country full support in the struggle for liberation." The Guinea-Bissau delegation will also visit Czechoslovakia's national open-air market. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 1 Sep 79 p 8] 8870

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

DEATH OF FORMER ENVOY--Maseru--The former chairman of Lesotho's Public Service Commission and a close relative of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan, Mr Mosito Molapo (62) has died here this week after a long illness. He was one-time Lesotho High Commissioner in London and is the brother of Lesotho's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Charles Molapo. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 79 p 11]

BIKO COMMEMORATION SERVICE CANCELED--Maseru--The Lesotho Government could "unfortunately" not allow Biko commemoration services to take place this weekend, "following a spate of bomb explosions," a police spokesman told organizers of the Black Consciousness Movement in Maseru on Saturday. The service was scheduled for yesterday and members of both the banned BCM and PAC were to share platforms to commemorate the "death in detention of Steve Biko who died in September 1977." Observers said Lesotho feared that enemies might have abused the service, especially because of the tense political atmosphere following last week's bombings. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

MACHEL SPEECH AT OPENING OF WHO REGIONAL MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Sep 79 pp 3, 4

[Speech by President Samora Machel at opening of 29th Session of WHO Regional Committee for Africa at Maputo on 19 September: "Health Promotion Is a Political Attitude That Determines Who Benefits From It"]

[Text] In opening the 29th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa, Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made the important speech which we publish below in full:

Director general of the World Health Organization,
Regional director,
President of the World Health Organization Regional Committee for Africa,
Delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the Mozambican people and the People's Republic of Mozambique government, we wish to welcome all delegates participating in this 29th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa. It is with great pleasure that the Mozambican people welcome all of you and wish all of you the greatest success in the work you are about to begin.

In the person of His Excellency Dr Halfdan Mahler we salute the World Health Organization. We salute, in particular, the great efforts the distinguished director general has been exerting to make this organization operative, to transform it into an effective weapon for our peoples to improve their living conditions.

To His Excellency Dr Comlan Quenum, regional director for Africa, we address our most cordial greetings. On a continent where the struggle against disease assumes a dramatic character, his tasks take on a particular significance.

We warmly greet all the distinguished delegates to this session. Upon your effort, upon your commitment to seek adequate solutions for the serious

health problems that afflict our continent, depend in large measure the success of our peoples' struggle against disease.

Permit me to recall, in opening this session, the exemplary figure of a physician who devoted his whole life to his people, to his nation, to peace and to world progress. He personified and led his people's liberation struggle; he guided them in achieving independence and in the battle to build a society free of exploitation and oppression.

He was a firm and dedicated fighter for the cause of our continent's liberation and dignity.

His death is an incommensurable loss for the Angolan people, for Africa and for humanity.

I ask, therefore, that we observe a minute of silence in homage to the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

Thank you very much.

Health Is the People's Right

Honorable delegates,

The work you are about to undertake is of great importance for our people, for all African peoples. The People's Republic of Mozambique believes that health is the people's right and gives fundamental importance to its promotion and support.

We define health as being the dynamic equilibrium of man's organism and personality with the exterior environment, the latter understood in the totality of its physical and social factors.

This means that health is not an isolated sector; it is not an impervious compartment; it is not an island.

Subject to a great number of factors such as food, shelter, water supply, environmental sanitation, education and others, health depends upon the degree of economic and social development; it is a result of the dominant political options.

The interests in benefit of which a society's political and economic life is organized necessarily affect the health sector. Rather than being an array of knowledge, technique and means, promotion of health is a political attitude that determines how and for whose benefit this knowledge, technique and means are to be used.

The Mozambican people's experience is rich in lessons regarding this.

The political and economic system which was imposed upon our people by Portuguese colonialism was intended to serve the interests of the colonial bourgeoisie. The social functions of the state were directed toward meeting the needs of the colonial bourgeoisie, completely neglecting the needs of the people.

Thus, in conjunction with a private medical practice that had absolute primacy in the system of medical services and was accessible only to the colonists, there functioned a health service concentrated in the three major cities of our nation--it, too, highly discriminatory.

In the hospitals, social, economic and racial discrimination was practiced without any pretense in infirmaries and other services, which were separate for whites and for blacks.

While in rural areas medical care for the peasants was practically nonexistent, in urban centers the infrequent medical care for workers was intended only to maintain the workforce of those with useful skills.

Preventive medicine was practically nonexistent.

The lack of health facilities outside of areas inhabited by the bourgeoisie, the hunger, nakedness and ignorance associated with the very nature of health services, kept the people in disastrous conditions of health.

It was in the zones liberated by the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism that, for the first time in Mozambique, health services for the people began to develop.

The Mozambique Liberation Front, at the same time that it was destroying the colonial structure, established a new life in which our people's aspiration to live in freedom and progress was fulfilled.

Thus, in the field of health we carried out from the beginning a mass action to win the people to sound ideas and practices.

Based upon the principle that in all battles the decisive factor is man, we established the priority of politics over technique, the priority of human awareness over material conditions. (Applause)

Despite the difficult wartime conditions and the shortage of technical resources that we faced, we created functional and dispersed health stations where the people were treated. These units had an intimate link with the people, through the latter's participation in hospital activities, in production on the farm that fed the hospitalized patients, in transporting medicines and health supplies to the fighting fronts, in evacuation and care of those wounded in the war.

Putting our priority on preventive medicine, we vaccinated hundreds of thousands of persons, we taught habits of hygiene and we improved eating

habits, at the same time that we tried to train each combatant, each person as a health agent.

We thus demystified certain theories. And this is what must be done, particularly in Africa. To put health at the service of the people. And as long as we have not succeeded in doing so, the battle, the struggle continues. (Applause)

The health workers received training that qualified them to perform curative medicine and at the same time to be mobilizing cadres and guides for the people in the practice of hygiene and prevention of disease.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique the physician is first and foremost a political person. (Applause) And if the physician has not been liberated, if the physician depends essentially upon his instruments and not upon human awareness, then we have a contradiction. If the physician has not been liberated, if he is not first of all an agent for transforming society here in Africa, we can hold many meetings of the World Health Organization without solving our problems. The physician must not see the patient as a mine to be exploited. (Applause)

The patient is not a gold mine, a coal mine or a diamond mine; he is not an oilfield; he is a human being. That is why we say our health workers in the People's Republic of Mozambique are mobilizers, organizers, guides of the people in practicing hygiene and preventing disease.

It is in the experience of the liberated zones, experience born in practice, born in the real and objective interests of the broad masses of the people, that the People's Republic of Mozambique's health policy is rooted.

Our experience made it quite clear that political, economic and social problems constitute one interdependent whole.

None of our problems could have been solved without achieving political independence. The desires of the working masses, of the great majority of our people, could not have been fulfilled without achievement of power by the working classes.

In proclaiming the People's Republic of Mozambique, a people's democratic state, we established that power belongs to the workers and peasants, united and organized by the FRELIMO, their vanguard party.

It is achievement of power by the working classes and the people's active participation in decision-making at all levels that enables us to confront the serious economic and social problems inherited from colonialism and to construct the New Society in Mozambique.

It is this New Society that makes it possible for all the people to have good health. Because it is not possible to assure health when hunger undermines the body, when minimally acceptable housing conditions do not exist;

when disease enters the body through unshod feet and unclothed skin; when health agents do not have either transportation or roads to travel on; when illiteracy impedes diffusion of scientific knowledge. Hunger, nakedness, ignorance, poor housing conditions, unhealthy environment, underdevelopment of productive forces are problems that we are fighting against in the process of national reconstruction. They constitute the principal causes of disease in our land.

Eliminating the causes of disease means, in the last analysis, bringing about economic and social development for the benefit of the working masses.

This is the central issue, the main objective of our revolutionary process.

This is why, when we achieved independence, we established agriculture as the foundation of our development and industry as the dynamic factor.

The people recovered their land and natural resources. We began economic planning to guarantee proper use of the nation's wealth, to benefit the broad masses of the people, to assure respect for the great national priorities in economic activity. Our economic development has the priority of meeting the basic needs of our people, eliminating hunger, nakedness and poverty.

The communal villages are a basic factor in our development. They will be able to bring to the majority of our people the benefits of collective activity, access to health services, to education and to social progress.

In nationalizing education we made it possible to wage a vigorous struggle against illiteracy, ignorance and elitism.

In the health field it was necessary to destroy the structure and methods created by colonialism, which were incompatible with our principles and the needs of our people.

With the purpose of fulfilling one of our people's most basic aspirations, establishing a health system to serve them effectively, medicine was nationalized and any manner of its private practice was prohibited. (Applause) A National Health Service was established to provide health care to all citizens without any discrimination, thus extending nationwide the victories achieved in the liberated zones.

Two years after achieving independence the Socialization of Medicine Law was adopted. This law determined that preventive measures and a large part of curative measures were to be provided free of charge, and established a uniform criterion for popular participation in health expenditures through a merely symbolic payment. Thus, in our nation health became a real right of the citizen and a duty of the state.

In establishing our health policy we gave priority to activities for healthful environment and prevention of disease at the same time that we developed

the system of curative treatment, integrated within the various levels of health care.

We thus sought to establish a harmonious balance between the effort to prevent and avoid disease and the need to cure it; between preventive medicine and curative medicine.

In all sectors linked to health we are accelerating personnel training, since colonialism did not train Mozambican personnel and the foreign professionals left the country when they lost their privileges.

To guarantee complete health care it is also necessary to provide an adequate supply of medicine.

For this purpose we adopted an energetic policy against proliferation of commercial pharmaceutical brands without any relation to their therapeutic value, against false and pernicious advertising of pharmaceutical specialties and against activities that feed and strengthen domination by international monopolies in this sector.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique we grant the state exclusive power to import and export medicines. This measure is a fundamental instrument in controlling the quality and cost of medicine.

Within the scope of our pharmaceutical policy, publication of the National Medication Prescription Formula eliminates what is superfluous and establishes the obligation to prescribe medication by generic terms. Development of treatment standards and establishment of strategies to fight the most prevalent diseases make it possible to discipline prescription writing and make therapeutic criteria uniform.

Carrying out investigation of the positive aspects of traditional medicine will enable us to raise these to a scientific level, thus creating conditions for such knowledge to enrich our arsenal of disease-fighting weapons.

The domestic pharmaceutical industry, in turn, will be a decisive factor in consolidating our achievements in this field.

Participation By the People Guarantees Success

Delegates,

Participation by the organized people in solving health problems is the basis of our concept for promoting community health by the community itself, the cornerstone and guarantee of our success in the health field.

Some will say that we are being unscientific: "The people are illiterate; how can they participate in health problems?" "The people are ignorant; what contribution can they make?" "They cannot even read or write; how are they going to understand laboratory phenomena?" It seems that this is

not the problem. (Applause) The problem is that the most sophisticated laboratory does not need this meeting. Otherwise, we would be in the laboratory. (Applause)

This community participation does not take place only in preventive aspects of environmental sanitation and health and nutritional education, but also in curative treatment.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique we are creating a close link between the people and the activity of health units. The people's stations for information and complaints, the periodic meetings of health personnel in the neighborhoods are some aspects of that link.

Creation of grassroots councils, an original solution of the Mozambique revolution, through collective discussion of management problems, permits greater participation by workers, patients and their families in the activity of our hospitals.

This democratization process in our health units has led to an increase in their efficiency and a greater output from their work.

The "attendant mother" system is another form of popular participation in the activity of our health units. It assures better care for the child during hospitalization and contributes to greater linkage between the community and the hospital.

We Did More in 4 Years Than Colonialism Did in 500 Years

Delegates,

Our people have already achieved important victories in the field of health. We have accomplished immensely more in the short space of 4 years of our independence than colonialism did in 500 years. (Applause) We are pursuing this struggle with determination. Integrating the battle for health within the general transformation of society and the struggle against poverty and underdevelopment, we are committed to the objective of "Health for everyone in the year 2000" established by the WHO.

It is not enough, however, to consider the various factors that influence health in the national context. It is likewise necessary to consider the international context.

The World Health Organization is an expression of the importance of international cooperation in this field.

We must unite and coordinate our efforts, trying to find together practical forms of cooperation that lead to joint development.

It is important to put greater value on our own experience. Because our level of development is limited and because our means are few, we create a

mentality of the underdeveloped and we think that there is no advantage in cooperation among ourselves.

We wish to congratulate the speaker who preceded us here, who said that there had already been some experience in cooperation at this level. (Applause)

We have a tendency to ignore the experience of physicians in Zambia, to ignore the experience of physicians in Swaziland, to disregard the experience of Malawi. We know more about practice in London, Paris, Bonn, Lisbon and Brussels than we do about practice in Lilongwe, Lusaka, Mbabane, Kigali, Brazzaville, Kinshasa or Blantyre-Limbe. Therefore, we congratulate you if there has been cooperation.

We ourselves are the first to underrate our potentialities. We must fight this tendency, which is a mark still left upon us by our long years of colonization.

Cooperation is an essential weapon for our liberation from underdevelopment. It is essential that we cooperate in the scientific, economic, financial and health fields. That is the only way we can put an end to the economic and technological extortion, the sabotage and the dependency of imperialism. (Applause)

Cooperation among developing nations does not mean, however, that we undervalue or refuse cooperation with industrialized nations.

But it should be carried out within the principles of noninterference in domestic affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

In the worldwide context of technical cooperation, the WHO has an essential role to play.

We believe the specialized organizations of the United Nations must keep up with the profound political and social changes that are taking place in the world today. In order to do that they will, in many cases, have to change their structures and ways of doing work.

That means, in the first place, that they will have to simplify and remove the red tape from their operations in order to make their activity more efficient and their organization more operative.

For that reason, we congratulate the WHO on the steps it has already taken in that direction. Among these we call attention to the measures adopted that seek to limit expenditures of an administrative nature for the benefit of activities in technical cooperation.

We also point out the steps taken for the purpose of transforming the WHO into an organization of its member states, losing the supranational character it formerly had.

This meeting should constitute one more step forward in the transformations already initiated.

Honorable delegates,

We cannot speak of health for all when there are peoples subject daily to oppression, exploitation, racism and apartheid. (Applause)

One cannot speak of health for all when defenseless populations are being massacred, when concentration camps proliferate, when the most reactionary and inhumane policy of racial discrimination is being practiced, when the people's most elementary rights are being trampled upon.

At the present moment and in this part of our continent, to speak of health is to denounce and combat the situation of terror in which the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa live.

No nation, no man can remain indifferent to the massacres of Soweto, of Nyazonia, to the death camps, the hangings in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

In Zimbabwe and Namibia colonial situations persist. Colonialism is condemned by all humanity, by all member nations of the United Nations. It is the most serious form of violating the people's rights; it represents the most violent form of aggression against humanity.

The destructive actions of the racist regimes in southern Africa are visited not only upon the peoples of those nations but also upon the independent neighboring peoples. They force to flee to our nations hundreds of thousands of refugees whom we must lodge, support and assist.

Using pursuit of freedom fighters as a pretext, the racist troops violate the borders of our nations, where they conduct large-scale aggressions.

These aggressions seek to destroy cultivated fields, means of production, communication and supply lines; they hamper the general economy and demolish hospitals, thus striking at the very bases of the people's health.

In such a context, health signifies struggle against colonialism, against racism and apartheid.

The liberation struggle in southern Africa requires our complete solidarity with the national liberation movements.

It is with great pleasure that we see at this session representatives of the southern Africa national liberation movements. (Applause) Your presence indicates that the World Health Organization is really assuming its role as an instrument of the people in fighting to improve their living conditions, a fight that necessarily comes about through destruction of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The national liberation struggle, the struggle for defense of sovereignty and territorial integrity, the struggle for consolidating and extending the peoples' achievements, are just battles that embody the most basic aspirations of humanity and that we must fully undertake.

Nothing Will Deter the Mozambican People From
Supporting Their Brothers in the Struggle

Mr Director General,
Mr Regional Director,
Mr Chairman of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa,
Your Excellencies,

This session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa is being held in a nation that was born in a long and difficult struggle for national liberation. In a nation where the people are engaged with determination in the battle for building a just society, free of exploitation. In a nation where freedom shares a common border with the last bastions of colonialism and racism on our continent. In a nation that is attacked daily by the enemies of the people's freedom and independence.

Imperialism attacks us because we are engaged in building a nation free from hunger, nakedness, ignorance and disease. We are building socialism.

Our people, who have shown proof of great heroism during the armed struggle for national liberation and in responding to all the racist aggressions, will continue their victorious combat by smashing the enemy attacks.

Nothing will shake our determination to support our brother peoples in struggle. We are and always will be the staunch rearguard of the liberation struggle. We will continue to fulfill our internationalist duty in the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. (Applause)

Distinguished delegates,

Holding this important meeting in the capital of the People's Republic of Mozambique symbolizes the international community's support for the just struggle of our region's peoples against colonialism and racism.

This meeting is, therefore, valuable encouragement for pursuing our battle until the final victory.

And now we want to again welcome the delegates to this 29th Session of the WHO Regional Committee for Africa. The People's Republic of Mozambique wishes you the greatest success in the work now being initiated.

May it bring about an improvement in the health of the peoples of our continent and of the world, thus contributing to fulfill the WHO slogan, "Health for all in the year 2000."

The struggle continues!

SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED, SABOTEURS PRESENTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 79 pp 3,6

[Excerpts] Beira, 10 Sep--The destruction of transportation units--both those carrying passengers who are robbed of their possessions and personal effects and those carrying foodstuffs and essential items for supplying the inhabitants of the interior--the kidnaping and indiscriminate killing of innocent civilians, and attacks on targets of economic importance are some of the main terrorist acts of sabotage and intimidation practiced by the enemy and his agents in their attacks and acts of aggression against our country.

Then, using the proceeds of those attacks, the enemy tries to win over the less enlightened members of the population--thus creating focal points of infiltration for carrying out his criminal objectives. At the same time, he attempts to discredit the work of enlightenment being done by the political structures and the guiding action of our vanguard party, FRELIMO, in mobilizing the entire people for the tasks of national reconstruction.

Those terrorist and criminal practices are aimed at creating instability among the people and delaying their development and economic and social progress toward the building of a socialist society in our country.

The subversive tactics and maneuvers in question were clearly and vigorously unmasked by Sebastiao Mabote, vice minister of national defense and chief of the FPLM [People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] General Staff, during a meeting last Wednesday the 5th with the inhabitants of the locality of Nhamatanda, which is located about 100 kilometers from Beira, the capital of Sofala Province.

As we reported earlier, that same occasion included the presentation to the public of five enemy agents guilty of various crimes, including terrorist acts, some of which were carried out in that region of our country.

Traitors Presented to Public

As a conclusion to his words, Sebastiao Mabote then presented the five individuals involved with the enemy.

"We have captured many more. But we brought only these so that you could see who the enemy is and how he attacks us," said Sebastiao Mabote.

The first to be presented was Filipe das Rosas Baptista, 35, a native of Marrupa in Niassa Province. This individual collaborated with the former PSP (Public Security Police) during the Portuguese colonial regime. He had a pistol in his possession when he was arrested. He was collaborating with the enemy by establishing contacts with groups of enemy agents.

Armando Zaira, a native of Sofala Province, refused to make any statements, saying that he had engaged in many operations and could not bear to talk.

Vice Minister of National Defense Sebastiao Mabote emphasized that Zaira had come from the enemy bases in Southern Rhodesia and had participated in various attacks on economic objectives and in massacres of the inhabitants.

Next to be presented were Jaisse Junica and an individual named Armando, both accused of providing shelter and food to an enemy agent who, it was discovered, was in possession of a machinegun and a pistol.

The vice minister of national defense then called the last of the five agents--Alberto Antonio, a native of Sofala--who was in possession of a weapon at the time of his capture. Antonio and his gang were engaging in acts of banditry and intimidation.

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PARTY MEMBERS LIFE MUST UNDERGO DETAILED ANALYSIS

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 21 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] On concluding his momentous speech yesterday, the FRELIMO provincial first secretary in Sofala highlighted the compelling need for a detailed analysis of the life of every Party member on the Provincial committee, as has been, is, and always will be FRELIMO's practice. The following are some of his remarks on the subject:

"In this Eighth Session we are going to analyze the life of the Party members on the Provincial Committee. This means that we have to make a collective and individual examination of our life as Party representatives in the Sofala province, if we are really going to undertake the charge which the people have entrusted to us.

To analyze the Party's life, after all, means carrying out a permanent review of Party members' behavior. The Party is no better than the men who compose it, the women who compose it, the youth who compose it. The Party is the wanted procedure revealed by each of us, a procedure which should manifest the ideology of our class, Marxist-Leninism. The specific purpose of the oft-repeated analysis of the members' lives is to transfuse the Party's body with new blood which will assure a healthier body. When our behavior, the reflection of our ideas, is submitted to one's comrades' in-depth review, it is possible for the Party to detect disease in its own organism.

The new blood which we then infuse is composed of correct ideas. The objective of this procedure is not to cut away the infected tissue but rather to resort to the proper therapy. The sanctions which the Party imposes are educational in intent and not of a punitive nature. On analyzing the Party's life, the Provincial Committee's Eighth Session will concentrate particularly on the principle issues involving the economy and social sectors and on its own members' behavior."

On closing, we would like to call on everyone to participate by sharing their experiences in candid and open discussion in order to map out together the road we are to follow in this new stage which we have to enter upon realistically, the stage involving the building up of ideological and material bases for the implanting of socialism in our country.

MOZAMBIQUE

DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR FRIENDSHIP-WITH-GDR WEEK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 79 p 1

[Excerpt] Activities marking the Week of Friendship and Solidarity Between the Peoples of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] and the GDR have now begun and will continue until the 15th of this month. Arriving in the capital early yesterday morning to participate with the Mozambican people in these festivities was Horst Brasch, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and deputy chairman and secretary general of the League for Friendship Between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the German Democratic Republic. He was heading a political, cultural, and sports delegation from that European socialist country.

Moments after landing at Mavalane Airport in Maputo, the deputy chairman and secretary general of the League for Friendship Between Mozambique and the GDR was received by Jose Molane, governor of Maputo Province and chairman of the Preparatory Commission for activities during the Week of Friendship and Solidarity.

On the same morning Horst Brasch granted a press conference to the organs of national information. He talked about the struggle by the German people in expelling Hitlerian fascism and in the process of building a socialist society following World War II. The work done by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) with the working class after the unification of parties and the foreign policy pursued since that time constituted the main topic discussed by the member of the SED Central Committee during the press conference.

Alliance With Peoples in Struggle

Discussing in particular the GDR's foreign policy, the member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman and secretary general of the League for Friendship Between the RPM and the GDR said that "our country established relations of friendship at an early date with the progressive countries and liberation movements. That principle brought triumph for the revolution and guaranteed the success of the construction of socialism. It made our

country into a nation that has always fought for international peace and security."

After mentioning the alliance with most of the world's socialist countries--and stressing the fact that the GDR has diplomatic relations with more than 140 countries--Horst Brasch emphasized that "our friendship with the people of Mozambique dates back to the time of their struggle for national liberation: a time when we were not yet as strong as we are now because we were just beginning to grow." He also emphasized that that friendship is being strengthened by cooperation agreements between the GDR and Mozambique, and he concluded by saying that "this week of solidarity, organized as part of the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR's proclamation of independence, will once again typify the deep friendship between the Mozambican people and the German people."

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MOZAMBIQUE

GDR PROVIDES TRAINING FOR GOVERNMENT CADRES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Sep 79 pp 2,6

[Excerpt] A group of 12 government cadres left Maputo last Monday the 10th for the GDR, where they will attend a course at the Academy of State and Law in that European socialist country. They will spend about a year acquiring knowledge that will enable them to help accelerate the process of training cadres for our country's state apparatus.

At a meeting held with the group just before its departure, Gillion Michile, national director of cadres and training in the Ministry of State for the Presidency, said that "above all else, you must be genuine representatives of our people--our ambassadors to the GDR. You must be genuine representatives and, along with that, you have the basic task of studying so that you can come back and pass on the knowledge you acquire."

In order for our state to become consolidated and an increasingly decisive instrument in the process of building socialism, it is essential that its state apparatus be integrated at all levels and headed by workers who are more informed--cadres will assume in their daily practice the nature and content of the new power of the workers and peasants. The fact is that construction of the socialist state requires the training of the new man--a man capable of permanently assuming the new values and of carrying out in a creative manner the tasks of the socialist state apparatus.

For that reason, the training of workers who are politically and ideologically prepared for carrying out the various tasks of the state apparatus has been one of the duties of the Ministry of State for the Presidency. A first step in that direction was taken about 2 years ago when the 1 May Cadre Training Center in Catembe was established. In addition, various courses have been given in a number of provinces. This helps to accelerate the training process.

It must be emphasized, however, that one of the great concerns of the Ministry of State for the Presidency in effectively implementing this training work is the lack of instructors--that is, the lack of national cadres who

are highly trained in various fields and who can thus be thrown into the battle for the continuous training of new cadres.

In that effort, however, the Ministry of State for the Presidency has benefited from the support given by socialist countries. That is the context surrounding the cooperation which exists with the GDR's Academy of State and Law and which began as far back as the work of the First National Seminar on State Apparatus, held in Macala in October 1976.

The time to be spent at the GDR's Academy of State and Law by the individuals in question is of great importance in the process of training cadres for the state apparatus, since the knowledge they are going to acquire will enable them, after their course is completed, to contribute to the acceleration--both quantitatively and qualitatively--of the process of continuously training new cadres.

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MOZAMBIQUE

FRG DELEGATION DEPARTS, WILL VISIT ZAMBIA NEXT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] "We will pass on to our party leaders and to the government the certainty, which we have had an opportunity to verify, that Mozambique desires peace in southern Africa," noted Wolfgang Roth, member of the Directing Committee of the Social Democratic Party of the FRG, as a delegation from the party left the Mozambican capital for Zambia, after a stay of about 5 days in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In its travels to some of the front line countries, the social Democratic Party delegation from the FRG had already visited the United Republic of Tanzania. In Maputo, it met with a Mozambican delegation headed by Alberto Cassimo, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of labor, and was informed about the present status of the national reconstruction process, as well as the political situation prevailing in this area of the African continent.

"The most important thing," said Wolfgang Roth, "is that we have gained a better understanding of the situation in Mozambique. In our meetings on the economic situation, we saw the need for cooperation on both sides, and many areas where it could be applied. We are well aware that the effects of a long period of colonization are not overcome in just a few years."

Status of Refugees

Roth reported that during the meetings he invited a FRELIMO Party delegation to visit the FRG, to exchange ideas and develop contact between the two parties.

The chief of the visiting delegation stressed that he would present reports to his party's leaders, since they are the ones who will join with FRELIMO in defining the possibilities, areas and forms of future bilateral cooperation.

"We also have some idea of the situation of the refugees in Mozambique. Most people do not realize how difficult it is to have over 100,000 refugees in a developing country like Mozambique. We have gathered a lot of information

on the political situation in this country," added the chief of the party delegation.

In conclusion, asked if this visit to southern Africa bore some relation to the meeting of the Socialist International, to be held this October in Portugal, Roth affirmed that the PSD delegation from the FRG will in fact present a report on this visit, adding that this is an undertaking of his own party, and does not involve other organizations of the Socialist International.

The visiting delegation also includes Sigfried Rangert, chief of the international section of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. Alberto Cassimo, member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and minister of labor, and Valeriano Ferrao, secretary general of the Foreign Relations Ministry, bade farewell to the delegation moments before its departure.

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LAW FOR 1979-80 ECONOMIC PLANNING APPROVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly has approved the Law of the Central State Plan for the 2-year period of 1979/80, the first national economic plan of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The law states that the objective of the Central State Plan is to improve the standard of living of the people, strengthen economic potential and defense capability of the country, and envisages recovery and speedy development of the national economy in line with the final goals to be reached in 1980.

As a matter of fact, the plan allows the concentration of dispersed efforts promoting rational utilization of material, human and financial resources, and making possible total utilization of our productive capacity.

The law goes on to state that development of productive forces and the building of the material base of socialism depends on to what extent the State centralizes, plans, controls and guides the entire productive process.

Further on the law indicates that the centralized planning by the State insures greater efficiency of the economy and combines social, individual, enterprise and provincial interests by fighting regionalism and departmentalization.

On the other hand, planning develops and increases a new and more fair social division of work, creates a new labor discipline, and unites all workers in a single movement, on the national scale, in the building of the material, technical and ideological base of socialism.

The Central State Plan assumes the nature of an obligatory law for state firms and organizations and for all citizens. In this manner it insures the realization of the objectives stipulated in it.

The law now approved covers the main economic and social sectors of the country.

INDEPENDENCE, IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT STRESSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 79 p 1

[Excerpts] "We must find within the cooperative movement its own intrinsic dynamic, one that is not dependent on the state apparatus. There is great support among the people for development of the cooperatives, and if we are to keep pace with that enthusiasm and with the effort being made by the party to stimulate the movement, we must create conditions in which the cooperatives will move forward by themselves instead of waiting for the state apparatus." So said Manuel dos Santos, minister of domestic trade, as he opened the National Course for the Training of Cadres in the Financial Sector of Consumer Cooperatives. The course has been underway since yesterday in the country's capital.

Participating in the course, which will last 4 weeks, are officials of the provincial consumer cooperative commissions and workers from the most advanced cooperatives in each province. The course was organized in the framework of the program for laying the foundations for the introduction of a new system of accounting control in consumer cooperatives throughout the country.

Importance of Cooperatives in Socialist Change

Minister Manuel dos Santos emphasized that the organization of this course is part of the effort being made by the party and government to develop and consolidate the cooperative movement in our country as an advanced way of involving the inhabitants themselves in the building of a new type of trade.

Later on the minister of domestic trade said: "The consumer cooperatives in our country are a highly democratic socioeconomic movement of the masses. They constitute a movement that began a few years ago with the start of the armed struggle for national liberation in the liberated zones, and they enjoyed great popular support. And now, stimulated in an independent Mozambique by the party, the movement is being welcomed with growing enthusiasm by the inhabitants. But unfortunately, owing to shortcomings deriving from our lack of experience in this field and the lack of cadres, we have not succeeded in keeping pace with our people's enthusiasm and with the efforts being made by the party, and if we continue in this way for a long time we may act as a brake on its progress."

11798

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

REPAIR OF LARGEST DREDGING VESSEL NEARING END

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Aug 79 p 3

[Text] The work of refinement and testing of the "Rovuma," the country's largest dredging vessel, is proceeding at a good pace. The most powerful unit of its kind in the country, the "Rovuma" can move 1,500 cubic meters of silt. It has been out of operation since mid-1975, when its bulkheads and safety valves failed to operate, causing it to sink in the Bay of Maputo where it had been working.

Over 30,000 contos will be spent on the total rehabilitation of the "Rovuma," which is being conducted within the framework of international cooperation between our country and others, although the labor has been performed by Mozambicans.

The refinement and testing of the country's largest dredging ship is being conducted in Maputo. General repairs were completed at the port of Beira, the only port in the country with dock facilities for work of this kind.

Savings From Recovery

When completely rehabilitated, the "Rovuma" should resume its naval activity, strengthening the fleet now available to the country for maintaining the water depths required for maritime navigation.

Economically, the restoration of this unit was a major undertaking, not only in terms of the cost of repairs but, above all, because a ship of this kind sells today for about 250,000 contos.

In efficiently maintaining the water depths in our ports and combating silting in the respective channels, the dredge provides a particularly important service in this phase of intensive development of our domestic and foreign trade.

6362

CSO: 4401

ENACOMO IN CHARGE OF ALL CASHEW MARKETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 79 pp 1,6

[Excerpts] Starting next year, ENACOMO (National Marketing Enterprise) will be responsible for the foreign marketing of the entire output of the Mozambique State Cashew Enterprise, including not only the nut itself but cashew husk oil (known as CNSL), widely used in the chemical industry.

This measure falls within the structuring and organization of the state sector of the cashew industry, following the unification and reorganization of eight cashew nut husking companies. After they were sabotaged and abandoned by their respective owners, the workers managed to keep the companies in operation, with the help of the party and state. This support culminated in the creation of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Cashew Industrial Sector, within the Ministry of Industry and Energy, which studied and planned the creation of the Mozambique State Cashew Enterprise.

Cashew Nut Marketing Analyzed

Meanwhile, the working meeting on the Cashew Nut Market Campaign, initiated during the National Domestic Trade Meeting, ended yesterday in the capital.

Noteworthy among the items discussed at the meeting was the question of supplying merchandise to support the campaign. In this regard, chairman Julio Kazembe, advised the provincial delegates to assume greater control over the product, noting that the provincial domestic trade structures have an obligation to plan the amounts that go to each region, to ensure they reach the people.

Kazembe added that it is important to reactivate marketing channels, and to organize special brigades to develop structures for the cashew harvest and to organize activities for the campaign.

Status of RPM in World Cashew Production

The People's Republic of Mozambique is the world's largest producer of cashew nuts, contributing a third of total production world-wide.

TWO SPANISH SHIPS RUN AGROUND; ONE REFLOATED

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] Yesterday morning, one of the Spanish ships which had run aground over a week ago in the mouth of the Zambezi River succeeded in again setting herself afloat without outside assistance. She is now docked at pier 8 in the Beira harbor.

The ship in question is the "Costa Del Camerun" which ran aground in an extensive sandbank located in the Zambezi mouth when she was trying to help another Spanish fishing smack, the "Amazna Cuarto", aground in the same sandbank since last 12 August.

According to information received, the "Costadel Camerun," which until the day before yesterday had entered more than a kilometer down the river, succeeded on her own in refloating herself by taking advantage of the deeper canal in the Zambezi, through which she safely reached the sea.

Meanwhile, the other ship is still in a distressing predicament, while the rescue crews, who oversee the area, are awaiting more favorable winds and tide conditions to enable them to set her afloat.

The same information source reports that a part of the "Amazna Cuarto's" shrimp catch is in a poor state of conservation as the fishing smack's freezer, in the interim, has been damaged.

It is generally known that before they ran aground (the causes for which have not yet been duly ascertained) the two Spanish ships were sailing close to the shore where, in fact, there are beacons indicating its presence.

8870
CSO: 4401

MEASURES TO IMPROVE GOODS DISTRIBUTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to improve the supply of essential goods to the population of Greater Maputo region, the Provincial Domestic Trade Board in Maputo is going to create this year the Provincial Council of Supply and District Coordinating Councils.

The first of these councils will conduct studies and will determine the correct methods of action for the implementation of the Provincial Supply Program, while the District Councils will be in charge of guaranteeing the application of guidelines for the process of distribution of essential goods at districts and localities and insuring the control of supply to the population.

In addition to these actions, the Provincial Domestic Trade Board intends to conduct other organizational tasks, namely, transfer of some badly situated establishments in the inner city to areas that are more in need of them; open people's store in communal villages and increase people's movement for the creation of consumer cooperatives; speed up the process of opening private stores in the areas where there is no proper trade network and, in addition, prepare the program for the 1979 Agricultural Marketing Campaign in Maputo Province.

Supply Situation

The situation of the supply of essential goods to the population of the capital has been aggravated by the growing influx of people from the rural areas to the city, creating congestion in the already saturated distribution network. In addition, the great majority of people of this migratory flow is not integrated into productive activity.

Another factor contributing to the deficient level of supply of essential goods is the lack of approximate statistical data concerning inhabitants of the province, district, locality and circle, which makes it extremely difficult to plan the distribution of goods.

On the other hand, the decrease of production registered in the past few years, due to sabotage by agents of the enemy in many sectors, and the difficulties inherent in the very process of dismantling colonial capitalism, together with the difficulties that our country still faces in means of transportation and access roads to the centers of agricultural production, have made more difficult the process of solving the supply problem.

Registered Advances

In the meantime, in spite of all these difficulties, the level of supply of essential goods improved considerably in 1979, as compared with the past 2 years. There were even sectors that have entered into the phase of consolidation of advances that have been reached.

The great effort of recovery of production, especially in the industrial sector, developed by the workers due to the intense political work conducted by the party, decisively contributed to this improvement.

The creation and development of a new network for marketing products with the participation of the population through consumer cooperatives and a network of state trade—State Enterprise of People's Stores—together with the organization of a new distribution circuit based on state wholesale firms (Enacomofex, Cogropa and others) also were factors which contributed to the improvement of the supply level, although great deficiencies still persist.

11634

CSO: 4401

FRICTION BETWEEN ZANLA-FRELIMO REPORTED

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Sep 79 p 2

[Text]

THERE seems to be friction between the ZANLA terrorists and their Frelimo allies, who are operating in a mixed group in the Midlands, because the Mozambican troops want to return home, a spokesman for JOC Grapple said here yesterday.

The spokesman added that the mixed gang had been involved in at least four contacts with ZIPRA forces in the last two months.

The information comes from a set of personal papers written in Portuguese, and left behind by a terrorist after a contact with the security forces on Thursday in the Bilobela Tribal Trust Land, about 70 kilometres from Que Que.

The spokesman said the papers consisted of a campaign diary, an exercise book with handwritten training notes, and some typed sheets of paper explaining the establishment of an informers' network.

They almost certainly belonged to a Frelimo soldier operating with the group of ZANLA terrorists. The different references to comrades and cadres supports this view.

A vaccination certificate issued by the the Minam-que Government to Josebio Zibante was also found, although the diary reports were signed Kidwell Chimurenga.

FIRST SIGN

The first sign of trouble between the two elements came on June 26 when Kidwell was hauled before the ZANLA commander and made to prove that he had bought sweets and cigarettes for the party and distributed them properly.

Two days later a row brewed up over a letter which Kidwell was supposed to have received and which seemingly recalled all the Frelimo men. It is doubtful whether there was such a letter.

A Comrade Julie sent a message asking about the letter and Kidwell approached his commander. He was told: "You all know when it is time to return. No one is to leave here without first doing their bit."

Another row occurred on August 18 over Kidwell's radio — a simple receiver — to which he seemed very attached. He gave long accounts of his troubles with it.

On this occasion the radio was borrowed by other members of the gang who wanted to listen to the news. They said it was in any case making too much noise and belonged to Frelimo.

The radio passed backwards and forwards between the borrowers and Kidwell until the evening of the next day when a section leader, Machipisa, asked for it. Kidwell refused to hand it over to the ZANLA man who then promised to break it. He did so and Kidwell's section commander took no action on the matter.

There was another row over the set on September 21, and during the next day or two Kidwell was accused by gang members of wanting to beat them up with the help of his friends. He was also taken to see some officer and his escort party refused to talk to him.

Kidwell's diary reports that the group arrived in the Owele district in early June and moved north into the Que Que district late in July or early last month. They had some contacts with the security forces before their move north.

However, Kidwell reported four contacts with ZIPRA terrorists after the move, three in August and one on September 2, a few hours after a contact with the security forces.

BOMBED

The security forces were also a problem. A section was moving through a safe zone, or what they thought was a safe zone,

when they were bombed and lost three members. The Grapple spokesman said the security forces already knew about this incident. They had captured a Frontline soldier after the attack.

The group also broke into and robbed stores. In July they hit a store and stole some beer to drink on the march. One terrorist fell down drunk and was left. He was captured the next morning by a large group of soldiers who took him to hospital thinking he was ill.

Kidwell does not seem to like the local people very much. About the only times he mentioned them was when he thought they had tried to poison him or had "aid themselves to the forces". He wrote angrily of when "10 boys" were hit after a section had been informed as to the security forces.

In another reference he claimed two girls tried to steal his weapons. Weapon training appears to be a little odd in XANLA. In Shabuni he found a terrorist who did not know how to fire a rifle. He was a basooka man only.

CSO: 4420

SECURITY FORCE RAID ON MOZAMBIQUE DEFENDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Over to London"]

[Text]

FROM all accounts the security forces have good reason to be pleased with the results of their four-day raid into Mozambique.

It was obviously a pretty big operation, for the base which was destroyed extended over an area of about 64 square kilometres, and was strongly defended.

It follows therefore that the tactics used by the security forces must have been much more akin to those of conventional warfare than the usual bush contacts. The lesson should not be lost on interested onlookers in Maputo, Lusaka, Dar es Salaam, Moscow or wherever, that our men are equally skilled in both forms of warfare.

There will, of course, be the ritual condemnation of the raid from the terrorist leaders and their sympathisers in London and elsewhere. There will be allegations of atrocities and the propaganda machines will be working overtime to produce lurid tales of "innocent refugees".

But such cries of "foul" are wearing a trifle thin nowadays, particularly among those people who recall that it was the terrorists themselves who would have no truck with a ceasefire during the London conference.

That they intended to make a maximum military effort during the talks there is no doubt. The raid that has just ended has clearly set that effort back considerably.

Let us hope that the message will get through to all concerned in London, for it is there, not in the bush, that the real decisions for peace must come. Let them come quickly.

MUTASA ON CITIZENS' NATIONAL SERVICE COMMITMENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Mr D. Mutasa, yesterday appealed to Zimbabwe Rhodesians to defend their country and accept the responsibility of National Service.

Addressing the Salisbury and Bulawayo branches of the United Methodist Church Youth Organisations in the Sincis Community Hall, Mr Mutasa said a nation's army was every citizen's responsibility.

In Zimbabwe Rhodesia, those who accepted the political changes and challenges, the possible and promising "economic nourishments" available to all, should be prepared to defend "proudly and profoundly", he said.

Until recently, Africans had not been called on to do National Service because the Government was not theirs.

National Service was not pleasant for ordinary citizens, Mr Mutasa said, and some did not like the notion of killing other men or being trained to do so, particularly as it was against the Commandments.

ORLEANS

"I think He (God) will forgive us for fighting in wars provided that we are trying to fight for His way of life," he said.

"Here I would tell you that our present enemies are backed by the marxists and the marxists do not believe in God.

"In fact, they do their best to stop religion in all the countries they take control of. Therefore, I would say that there is a religious obligation to fight our present enemies because I am sure God would not be so pleased with those who do not fight to uphold His way of life."

Mr Mutasa said people wishing to live in a civilised country should accept their responsibilities as well as the benefits. Civilisation could not exist without a willingness to do this.

"To help in the defence of our civilisation is just one of those responsibilities, and that is the reason for National Service," he said.

INEQUITY OF FARM PROPERTY TAXES HIT

Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

A FARMER who has lost about \$184 000 in the last 22 months due to terrorist activity also lost a civil test case last week against having to pay Rural Council taxes on farming property he can not work. But the magistrate sympathised with him and denounced the unit tax law "end result" as "morally unjust and inequitable".

As reported in The Sunday Mail recently many farmers in terrorist-hit areas are being prosecuted by their Rural Councils for failure to pay unit tax levied on their properties for the upkeep of roads and other services in their areas.

The farmers say they have been forced off their farms, have lost nearly everything and that their roads cannot even be maintained by Rural Councils. But the councils insist that the taxes must be paid.

Last week in a Salisbury court a senior Salisbury magistrate denounced the present law which makes it obligatory for farmers to pay tax on land they cannot occupy or work because of the terrorist war.

The magistrate, Mr C. N. Gale, was giving judgment in a case brought by

a Rural Council against a farmer who failed to pay \$430 in unit tax.

SYMPATHY

The name of the farmer and the Rural Council concerned are being withheld from publication for security reasons.

Ordering the farmer to pay the unit tax amount of \$430 to the Rural Council, Mr Gale said he had every sympathy with the farming community which was suffering "horribly" because of terrorism.

But he said he had no alternative in law but to give judgment against the farmer although the "end result is morally unjust and inequitable".

This case is only one of a number at present being brought against farmers for failure to pay their unit tax. Some of the farmers have been advised by security officials to leave

their properties because of the worsening security position and several of them are deeply in debt.

In criticising the unit tax law, Mr Gale was responding to an appeal from the defendant, who said he represented the views of hundreds of other farmers, for legal and moral support from the court to get the law changed.

The defendant said that in his area there were now only 48 farmers left out of a community of more than 180. He had been forced off two of his farms and was now renting another in a different area to prevent his cattle being stolen.

In his area, he said, the security situation was so bad that he doubted whether the remaining farmers could see the season out.

He estimated his losses over the past 22 months

at \$184 000 and said many other farmers were in a similar situation. Some had been wealthy men. Today many of them had nothing left.

"Now they are being told they must pay taxes on dead land."

He told the magistrate that people were being killed daily.

"I have lost four dear friends in the last four weeks. I have had to leave my farms. But I am still forced to pay tax. It is unfair. It is iniquitous," said the defendant.

"The farmer who has left the country and is sitting it out overseas cannot be sued. But the guy who sticks it out and who is being hammered by terrorists is brought before the courts."

"We are being told we have to fight the war. They pin a medal on you and then summons you for your last cents."

The defendant said similar views were being expressed by "hundreds" of farmers.

'NO ORDER'

He said the unit tax law had been made in normal times.

"There are not normal times. There is no law and no order in our area. It has broken down."

Farmers were getting deeper into debt for land they could not work. There was a limit to what they could stand.

"I am leasing a farm so that I can keep my cattle. I am doing this in my interest and the national interest and paying out thousands of dollars. I'm losing a/ the time. It is a ridiculous situation."

He had paid his unit tax on a store three days before it was destroyed in a terrorist raid.

"When I asked for my money back I was told 'no ways'."

Several times during the hearing the magistrate, Mr Gale, expressed his sympathy for the farming community. But he pointed out that a magistrate's court was simply there to apply the

law. It had few discretionary powers.

"It is legally necessary for me to give judgment against you as you have admitted that you have no defence in law, but the end result is that it is morally unjust and iniquitous," said Mr Gale.

"I fully agree with you and sympathise with the farmers who are having a shocking time trying to keep going on their farms which are being attacked by terrorists."

Mr Gale said that the remedy was really a political one.

"It is a decision for Parliament to make, to change the law and rectify the dreadful situation where farmers are being prosecuted to pay council taxes. It is Parliament which has the authority specifically to change the law."

Mr Gale suggested that some form of moratorium or similar measure on unit tax would help farmers in the sensitive security areas of the country.

The Rural Council was represented by attorney Mr Terence Scott.

Farmers Are Angry

TERRORIST-HIT farmers receiving summonses for non-payment of Rural Council unit taxes were becoming "extremely angry" and it was hoped that the Government would take some action quickly, said the assistant director of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr Stan Ball, last week.

"We believe the matter needs to be resolved very quickly because we understand that Rural Councils throughout the country are now sending out an increasing number of summonses for unit tax to farmers in badly hit areas."

CFU officials had expected to hold a meeting this month with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine.

"But the meeting has not yet taken place. The Minister is now in contact with several other Government departments about this matter. This is probably why the expected meeting has been

postponed."

Mr Ball said there was very little the CFU could do at present to help farmers over their unit tax problems with Rural Councils.

"Perhaps recent court cases may help to bring a resolution from the Government about this matter. We believe things must be resolved very quickly as it would appear that Rural Councils are stepping up summonses against farmers for non-payment of unit taxes."

Mr Ball said farmers in affected areas were now becoming "extremely angry".

"And with reason. They are being penalised for a set of circumstances over which they have no control whatever. It is the farmer who can't farm because of terrorism who is the one who is being hammered by Rural Councils."

"But he is the very one who should be helped to keep going, not be pushed under."

BRIEFS

POSSIBILITY OF NEW ELECTIONS--Bulawayo. Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Minister of Home Affairs Mr Zimuto yesterday ruled out the possibility of another general election within 6 months. Mr Zimuto said in an interview with the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation here that another election could take as much as 2 years' preparation, Iana reports. He stressed that the exercise would face enormous difficulties, and that registration of voters was "almost impossible" under present conditions. [Text] [Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Sep 79 p 1]

CB RADIO--Citizen band radio "buddies" are likely to be well and truly on the air next month in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. All that now needs to be done officially is for the Ministry of Finance to publish the license fees in the Government Gazette. The license fee would be \$10 per year, said a spokesman for the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation last week. "Once these fees have been gazetted as an amendment to the Radio Communications regulations, it will give effect to the opening of the citizen band radio station to all license holders. "We have the frequencies prepared and the conditions of issue of service ready. These outline all the do's and don'ts for citizen band radio users. We are all ready to go," said the spokesman. He said there were already a few citizen band radio sets in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. "We have already issued temporary licenses for a number of them. Frequencies used in this country will not be quite the same as in South Africa. But sets can be modified," said the spokesman. "The South African authorities have allocated channels 19 to 23 for their sets. We have allocated channels 24 to 27, with an emergency channel 28 set aside for urgent messages." Spokesmen for two radio manufacturing firms in Salisbury said yesterday no citizen band radio sets were being made in this country at present. Nor were they likely to be made unless the manufacturers were granted extra currency allocations. [Text] [Salisbury SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Sep 79 p 5]

BID TO FREE ABDUCTEES--Bulawayo. The International Red Cross in Geneva believed that the 66,000 Zimbabwe Rhodesians abducted in the past few years were refugees, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Works, Mr Denis Walker, said in Bulawayo yesterday. He and five prominent politicians, including two MPs, visited the Red Cross headquarters in Geneva recently

at the invitation of one of the directors. "They were amazed to learn they were abducted and had not gone of their own free will," said Mr Walker. "We tried to get their release--about 21,000 in Botswana and 45,000 in Zambia--but the Red Cross insisted they had them on their books as refugees. "Those in Botswana and Zambia are not allowed to write to their parents, despite the efforts of the Red Cross. This surely indicates they are not refugees but prisoners of war," Mr Walker said. The group was told that the authorities in Botswana and Zambia were not cooperating, but that the Red Cross would try again to get a free flow of mail. [Text]
[Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Oct 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MULDER, ACTION FRONT TO FORM NEW PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 79 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] Dr Connie Mulder and the Action Front for National Priorities decided last night to form a new political party.

Dr Mulder met the executive of the Action Front at the AF's headquarters in Vervoorburg where it was decided to accept a proposal taken at a public meeting recently that a new party should be established.

The AF executive is understood to have decided upon a short list of three names for the party.

A national congress will soon be organized and the congress will then officially establish the party and decide on its name.

The names of a number of other former cabinet ministers are presently being mentioned in connection with support for such a new party.

Their names will be made public at a suitable time.

Addressing University of Pretoria students yesterday, Dr Mulder said the late State President, Dr Nico Diederichs, was the father of the idea which led to the establishment of THE CITIZEN.

Dr Mulder was repeatedly cheered by the about 1,500 students and lecturers when he outlined the secret projects of the former Information Department.

He said Dr Diederichs, who was Minister of Finance at the time, returned from overseas once and said South Africa was losing about R10-million a day in investments because of the attitude of certain local English newspapers and because of the professionally planned total onslaught against the country.

He said Dr Diederichs was of the opinion that the attitude of certain South African newspapers was like a timebomb for the country's future.

Dr Diederichs then suggested that the Press laws must either be made so severe that it would hamper Press freedom, or otherwise a government-financed English-language newspaper must be established to report objectively about the country.

He said it was forecast that THE CITIZEN would reach a circulation of 25,000 in the first year but it reached 45,000 in that period.

He said it would have been unethical to start a newspaper with taxpayers' money if it was used to oppose people in South Africa.

But its purpose, in which it succeeded, was to be patriotic towards South Africa.

Dr Mulder was loudly cheered when he asked the audience whether this was not the right step.

He defended the Information Department's establishment of the Association International and the Freedom Foundation, both of whom, he said, had brought politicians and other influential people to South Africa on a private basis.

Dr Mulder then attacked the government for continuing with the Freedom Foundation on a public and government-supported basis.

Nobody of any significance will accept an invitation by a body which is known to be backed by the state, he said.

He said a United States Act prevented U.S. Congressmen and Senators from visiting any country on money provided by the host government.

"Used"

He explained how Professor Chris Barnard was used to influence a trade union leader abroad by lavishly entertaining him with food and drinks and by "listening to his heart." The union leader subsequently called off a threatened boycott by dockworkers.

Dr Mulder earned more cheers when he said he stood by everything that was done regarding secret projects and in fact he was proud of it.

He was asked why the Cabinet was attacking him on the Info affair and why the Erasmus Commission made such a fuss about him.

Dr Mulder said many in the Cabinet knew some or other part of the secret projects which had affected their departments. Some could claim that they knew nothing at all, "but all Cabinet Ministers cannot say that they did not know."

Asked whether he would have ordered an investigation into the Information affair as Prime Minister, Dr Mulder said he had planned to appoint the Chief Justice as well as two other appeal judges, one Afrikaans speaking and one English speaking, to form a tribunal who would have investigated the Info affair "in camera."

If any wrong was found it would have been referred to the Attorney-General, but for the rest he would have approached Parliament to protect the rest of the projects officially so that they could have continued.

Asked whether he considered his interest in the Action Front for National Priorities as a patriotic deed, Dr Mulder said he did as he considered it necessary to let the man in the street again have the say in the government of the country.

This was received with loud and lengthy cheering.

CSO: 4420

NP LOSES GROUND IN BY-ELECTIONS

Botha Comments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday took a swipe at the Transvaal National Party organisation and by implication blamed it for the disastrous setback of the NP in Wednesday's four Parliamentary by-elections in Rustenburg, Brentwood, Germiston and Prinshof.

A number of Transvaal MPs who were approached yesterday, agreed with the Prime Minister that the Transvaal should "bring its house in order," and step up its organisation.

Others were disgruntled about Mr Botha's statement and accused him of being the single biggest reason why Nationalists stayed away from the polls.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader, was not available for comment.

Earlier Dr Treurnicht had listed the out-of-date voters' rolls as the biggest reason why many voters could not be traced.

Mr Botha said: "The old voters' rolls did have an effect on the by-elections.

"But good organisation could have made up for the negative effect of the old rolls, especially as far as postal voters are concerned.

"I do not believe there is a stay-away vote. I believe there is a neglected vote. The Progs and the HNP have no glory in their past and no hope for the future.

"I hope the National Party in the Transvaal is going to put its house in order," Mr Botha said.

The wife of one of the newly elected Nationalist MPs said yesterday she felt heart sore about the Premier's remarks, because "they worked day and night and did everything possible to trace missing voters or to secure the support of others."

Someone in charge of an NP team at one of the four constituencies said that they had had the support of top MPs and party organisers from all over the Transvaal. Their effort had even been bigger than in previous by-elections or in the general election in that constituency.

But the Nationalist supporters "just rejected the attitude of Mr Botha."

In another constituency where a by-election was

fought an NP spokesman said: "Many Nationalists who were originally canvassed and who promised their support said they would not vote for the NP after the Prime Minister's statement on the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Act."

Nationalist spokesmen in all four constituencies said yesterday the Government apparently did not realise how deep the broad public's sympathy still was for Dr Connie Mulder and Mr John Vorster and voters were still confused about their disappearance from the political scene.

Nationalists from the other provinces were also shocked yesterday by the outcome of yesterday's by-elections and indicated they would "pull up their socks in good time" in view of the forthcoming Parliamentary by-elections in Eshowe, Natal, Worcester, in the Cape and Edenvale in the Transvaal on November 7.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, said the HNP had only temporary succeeded with "misrepresentations of problems which are of a passing nature."

Mr Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, said the party would have to get its supporters interested again.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Ruling Party in Trouble"]

[Text]

THERE is no purpose in Nationalist leaders trying to talk away the severe setback their party suffered in the four Parliamentary by-elections this week.

Sure, there was an outdated voters' roll.

Sure, there were hundreds of voters who were missing.

But this state of affairs was not peculiar to the National Party.

The Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Progressive Federal Party had to use the same voters' rolls.

And they didn't suffer as a result.

Both increased their share of the vote.

The HNP dramatically in Rustenburg.

The PFP marginally in Brentwood.

Big stayaway

What the by-elections did show was a massive stayaway of Nationalist voters.

A trend which confirms the earlier by-election results at Randfontein, Johannesburg West and Koedoespoort.

Why?

There are several reasons.

First there is worker resentment over bread-and-butter issues like the rapidly rising prices of petrol, foods and other commodities, while the average worker's pay packet lags hopelessly behind.

Then there is the Info affair.

Though it is no longer the all-pervasive issue that it was in the first half of the year, the bad after-taste lingers on.

Not just affecting those who were offended by what happened.

But also those who considered, rightly or wrongly, that a couple of people were made the scapegoats for the whole affair.

Losing their positions in public life in a manner which those who believed in their honesty and integrity could not accept.

The appearance in court of Dr Eschel Rhoodie further heightened this division of opinion, with some sympathy for the man who was the central character in Info. (The

court's verdict on Monday will demonstrate whether or not that sympathy was misplaced.)

There is, however, more to the National Party's poor performance than the issues we have already mentioned.

What we are seeing is opposition within the party to the new look which the Prime Minister has given to the politically ageing Nationalist administration, which has been in office for over three decades.

There is also bewilderment and uncertainty.

Party members have been rudely jolted out of their complacency.

Out of their belief that they can continue to rely on what the Prime Minister calls the "holy cows" of the past to sustain them in their privileged positions as Whites.

Separate development is creaking.

The myth of returning Blacks to their homelands by 1980 has been exposed.

The towns and cities are becoming Blacker.

The man of colour is advancing resolutely in the economy.

His needs are more compelling.

The old idea of linking the urban Black to a homeland he may never have seen has begun to look increasingly unworkable.

At the same time the dangers, both external and internal, have become more pressing.

Black radicalism inside the Republic is increasing.

The chances of a favourable solution to the Zimbabwe Rhodesia dispute — and an end to the war — look less and less promising.

The prospect of South Africa being dragged into the conflict is more and more a worrying possibility.

The South West Africa dispute drags on.

The West is countering South African objections on the non-monitoring of Swapo bases with a new, and further modified, plan for a demilitarised zone.

And it is making it harder and harder for South Africa to break with the U/N without risking limited sanctions.

Into this situation has come a Prime Minister who is only too aware, from his long association with the tory, of the dangers confronting the country.

In a hurry

Of the need to meet the external threats with great resolution, while keeping people of colour on the side of the Whites in the battle for survival.

He is a Prime Minister in a hurry. As the situation demands.

But, being in a hurry, he has not had time to establish a strong power base within his own party.

And such a base is particularly important for him.

Since he came to office in a controversy which rocked the country and left raw wounds in his party which have not yet healed.

There is also a certain resentment at the way in which he is laying down the law to his party, instead of listening to its congresses.

There is also a certain animosity towards him on provincial lines.

If Mr Botha had had time to consolidate himself, he may have overcome this resentment and hostility.

But he believes — and rightly so — that he has to act in the interests of the country, whether or not he and his party lose support.

It's a courageous decision — but not a politically rewarding one.

Backlash

And so there is a White backlash. Against Wiehahn and Riekert, trade union membership for Blacks, the ending of job reservation, mixed sport, mixed theatres and restaurants, the possible amendment of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, and the costly consolidation of the homelands.

The very adjustments which the Prime Minister believes must be made if South Africa is to survive are the measures that are causing the backlash.

A backlash which manifests itself in a stayaway of voters.

Which also manifests itself in a swing to the extremist, keep-South-Africa-White Herstigte Nasionale Party in some constituencies.

It is no good Nationalist leaders thinking this is a temporary flash-in-the-pan for the HNP.

In the absence of any other Opposition party which reflects Afrikaner traditionalism and outmoded White exclusivity and privilege, some of the disaffected Nationalists are inevitably turning to the HNP (Dr Mulder's new party may provide an alternative home for them).

The great majority, however, are not ready yet to move out of the party. But they are not going to vote for it until they know where the Government of Mr P W Botha is taking them.

We have said it before — and we repeat it now:

The Botha Government will have to re-educate not just National Party members, but also many other Whites, to the imperative need for change.

It will also have to convince its followers, in particular, that what it is doing is right, and absolutely essential, in the circumstances in which South Africa finds itself today.

If it fails, the swing to the Right, and especially the Far Right, will continue.

With ever-increasing danger to race relations.

It is true that Mr Botha is winning a measure of support from English-speakers that might compensate him, to some extent, for the loss of support from Afrikaans-speakers.

But we have this warning for him: English-speakers are beginning to like his style — and the sounds he makes.

But they will not give him strong support at the polls if they can't be sure who truly speaks for the party — Mr Botha or Dr Treurnicht; whether the changes he makes will go far enough or will be impeded by the verkrampes; and whether he really has a grand vision for the future.

The NP, to put it bluntly, will have to sort itself out if it is going to make a positive appeal to the voters, whatever their language group.

The PFF, which fought one of the four by-elections, is cock-a-hoop at having increased its vote in Brentwood by 257.

If it thinks this paltry addition foreshadows political power, it is sadly mistaken.

The real swing is to the Right, not to the Left, and the PFF in these days of survival politics is quite irrelevant.

In the Centre

It is still what the National Party and Government do that is important for the future of South Africa.

Any realignment, if it comes, will be in the Centre, involving the Nationalists and the New Republic Party, rather than on the Left, where the PFP stands alone.

For ourselves, we may have our doubts about Mr Botha being able to keep his party together, but by Jove we hope he continues with his new-look policies.

He is the right Prime Minister for the times in which we live.

We can only hope that the folk on whom he relies for his main support will see that, too.

CSa: 4420

BOTHAS MIGHT CALL SURPRISE ELECTION

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English 16 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

MR P W BOTHAS could spring a surprise election.

Speculation is mounting in Government circles in Pretoria that the Prime Minister will call a general election in the first half of next year — although the National Party is almost certain to lose seats.

The speculation has been fuelled by the fact that the new voters' roll will be completed by the end of the year, and by reports that the machinery at the Government Printer is ready to swing into action.

Short

Senior public servants are already predicting a short parliamentary session, to be followed by a general election in the first half of the year, after which the new Parliament will meet for a longer session. And they are making their seasonal arrangements accordingly.

Although it is almost a political certainty that Mr Botha will have to sacrifice some of the seats won by the National Party in its mammoth 1977 victory, he has made no secret of the fact that this is a risk he is prepared to take in his pursuit of new policy directions.

The Prime Minister is reported to be eager to win his own mandate from the voters and not to ride too long on the mandate won by his predecessor, Mr John Vorster.

There is also a painful awareness in certain Government circles that the 1977 election, called months before the Information scandal broke, cannot be regarded as a true test of voter opinion.

It was also treated by the Government of the time as a mandate for the National Party's constitutional plan, which could change dramatically once the constitutional commission — appointed since Mr Botha became Prime Minister — has completed its findings.

Loss of support

Informed political circles said yesterday that it was in character for Mr Botha not to want to rule too long on a "borrowed mandate".

Although he could face a loss of electoral support to both the right and the left, an early election would immeasurably strengthen his position within the divided National Party.

Mr Botha, it was pointed out, would control the party's election machine, its platform and its propaganda. Dissident Nationalist MPs who now oppose his reformist moves would be forced to fight the election on the basis of his new policies and once the election was over would be so compromised that they would have no grounds for revolt.

An early election, it is said, would be the best way for Mr Botha to assert his moral authority over the party and to deny his opponents within the party both the cause and the opportunity for revolt.

Info debate

It is expected that Mr Botha will delay an election until after the last info debate once the bi-partisan parliamentary committee has sorted through the Erasmus commission evidence.

He will then be able to go to the country on the basis of "clean government".

It would take both "nerve and daring" to call an election in circumstances which are certain to result in a

loss of some of the 135 Nationalist-held seats, a politician said yesterday.

But Mr Botha has shown that he is not lacking in either quality.

One problem he could face with an early election is the fact that it would be held before a new delimitation based on the new voters' roll.

In normal circumstances the present general registration of voters, on which the new roll will be based, would be the prelude to the appointment of a delimitation commission which would complete its work only by the end of next year.

Without a new delimitation the new roll will give rise to some glaring anomalies with rural seats of 8 000 voters and urban constituencies of 20 000.

CSO: 4420

RIGHTWING SUSPICIOUS OF INKATHA-NATIONAL PARTY CONTACTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

THE Schlebusch Commission's decision to take evidence from the Inkatha movement on a new constitution for South Africa has fuelled the simmering Rightwing resentment in the National Party.

Discontent has been further aggravated by the recent private meetings in Durban between members of Chief Gatsha Buthelesi's Inkatha and senior National Party MPs.

Many Rightwingers see these events as part of a Government drive to get its followers used to the idea of black participation in constitutional deliberations.

Assurances from Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, chairman of the Constitutional Commission, that the new dispensation will be for whites, coloureds and Indians only, have failed to allay their suspicions.

Many verkramptes believe that the Government is preparing the way to include urban blacks in the new dispensation.

"If that happens it will be the end. But the Government will not dare to do it now because those who are following this direction are too weak," one leading Nationalist said.

There is also a strong feeling that the proposed constellation of states is a means of phasing in power sharing in an umbrella parliament with urban black representation.

Many believe that the Schlebusch Commission will be used as the springboard to bring blacks into the new deal.

Some fear that eventually blacks could even be drawn into the commission itself, so that they become part of the negotiations on a constitution.

However, these fears were described as "nonsense" yesterday by Mr Tom Langley, MP for Waterkloof, who took part in the talks with Inkatha.

Mr Langley, one of the National Party's most conservative MPs, said: "We were not an extension of the Constitutional Commission of Inquiry. We were merely conducting dialogue with Inkatha. We had no authority to bind the Government to anything at all."

People who suspected the contrary were misinformed, Mr Langley said.

Almost all the party's MPs have indicated their support of the talks with Inkatha, although there is grave doubt about the admissibility of their recommendations to the Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry.

ENGLISH SPEAKERS NO LONGER POLITICAL FORCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Sep 79 p 20

[Article by Keith Owen]

[Text]

AS a political force, English South Africa has at last spent itself.

The group that formed the core of the old South African and United parties — and which served incidentally as the anvil on which Afrikaner nationalism was fashioned — has splintered.

Its fragments lie scattered across the political landscape.

Roughly a third of the English have been shown by a Rapport poll to support the Prog-Feds. A fifth have gathered under the banner of the New Republic Party, which preserves the spirit of old Natal. Another fifth are Nats.

A few, mainly in the universities, are moderate leftish, and a few more thrive on the lunatic-fringe right. Fully one in seven is indifferent.

Together, they make up a third of the whites, and not much more than a twentieth of South Africa's people. They are a tiny minority, half as numerous as the Afrikaners, and far fewer than the coloured people.

These are the facts, and they make any notion of basing a South African political movement on the English voters simply laughable. Any party which bases itself primarily on Anglo-Saxon identity, or Anglo-Saxon values, must fail.

Tenacity

This truth has been obscured by the extraordinary skill and tenacity displayed since the Union by the English minority in manipulating other segments of the population — Afrikaners in particular — to their own political ends.

It is a measure of their success that parties led by Botha and Smuts and Hofmeyr should widely be thought of now as "English" — or, at least, as non-Afrikaans.

The reason, of course, is that the core consisted of English voters who accepted manipulable Afrikaner leadership in return for Afrikaans votes.

There were some anomalies (especially in Natal) but in the main it was the Afrikaans voters who "floated".

The English core remained solid until 1959, when the formation of the Progressive Party had the side effect of splitting that power base.

Premium

Not that the consequences were immediately evident. Many people continued to act — and some still do — as though the old formulas were intact.

The Progressive Party itself installed at its head an Afrikaner, Dr Jan Steytler, without quite realising that the ploy wouldn't work unless the English base was big enough to tempt Afrikaners with the prospect of power.

In some respects, the same thinking persists in the Progressive Federal Party, which places a kind of premium on its Afrikaans members — Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Kowie Marais, Mr Japie Basson.

Indeed, it values them so highly that it gives them safe English seats in Parliament in the perverse hope that they will thus win Afrikaans adherents to the party. (The Nats, more sensibly, nominate English candidates in English constituencies.)

Failure

The New Republic Party, on the other hand, makes the error committed by the old United Party when it chose Sir de Villiers Graaff as its leader.

An English leader (with or without a title) has thrown away his strongest card — the hope of tempting an Afrikaner to climb to power on his shoulders. The fact that Sir de Villiers held the United Party leadership almost guaranteed his party's failure and thus, it may be speculated, created the conditions for the 1959 split.

Nor are the Nats immune to error. It has been almost hilarious during the recent by-elections to watch the less flexible Nationalists and their newspapers trying to pump new life into the old tribal politics. They keep getting in tangles.

Now it is they who must appeal to voters across language lines, and they can't very well attack the tribe to whom they are appealing.

So they try to make the English Press a substitute for the old English bogey; but since even that might alienate English voters, they are reduced to attacking the "PFP pers", which really doesn't qualify as a *volksvriend*.

Students

The result is that the attacks have acquired such an air of silliness that neither the English nor their Press really bother any longer to reply. So the Nats are left — it was especially evident in Johannesburg West — playing old-style politics by themselves. It just doesn't set the old juices flowing.

The loss of power by the English community in the past 20 years has been dramatic, but the process is not over yet. Afrikaans students outnumber English by two to one, and therefore Afrikaners increasingly dominate Government, business, and the professions, as well as agriculture.

Exclude the mining barons and a few rich families, and the English are hardly richer today than Afrikaners, nor better educated, nor more widely travelled.

Inevitably, their loss of power must continue. They have less influence today than they have ever had; they will have even less tomorrow.

Irrelevant

Already the future is being negotiated between Afrikaners and Africans; already the Nationalists perceive that they require the support of the coloured and Indian communities (who together outnumber the English by two to one) more than they require English support.

To be English in South Africa is to be increasingly irrelevant. And that's rather nice.

Far from being bad news, it is a marvellously healthy development. It enables the English at last to relax and behave naturally.

They don't have to build empires, they don't have to settle the fate of peoples; they don't have to "maintain credibility" or "keep a stiff upper lip".

They can confine their politics to defining and defending their own

community interests. They can start lobbying for policies and pay scales that will attract young men back into the teaching profession. They can howl when they are discriminated against, and they can insist on having English candidates in English constituencies.

Cricket

They can switch their votes as it pleases them; they can play the odds against the middle, and sell their support to the highest bidder.

If they are of earnest cast of mind, they can, like the Forty Percenters, lobby for their fair share of everything (in which case they would end up with five per cent of everything).

Or they might simply go and play cricket, or write verse, or breed horses, or do good works, or lend to their churches and other neglected cultural institutions.

And since they can do nothing much about it, they might as well give up worrying endlessly about the state of the country.

CARTER LEADERSHIP CRISIS CAUSES WESTERN CONCERN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 79 p 16

[Editorial: "Crisis at the Top for the West"]

[Text] Crisis in the American leadership does not augur well for the West as a whole, and no good at all for maintaining principles of freedom and democracy. Today, the Presidency of Jimmy Carter is looking exceedingly shaky, unable to cope with its domestic problems and seemingly prevented by internal pressures and an ineffectual international image from carrying out a decisive foreign policy.

In an article in THE STAR on Saturday, it was strongly argued by a U.S. commentator (the chairman of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority) that America was ready once again, after the post-Vietnam years of retreat, to step firmly on to the world stage; to take the lead once more in fighting to preserve freedom and countering communist aggression.

This may be so--but there seems little promise of it in the current state of the union. Mr Carter has struggled throughout to get his foreign policies past a recalcitrant Congress (although he has nevertheless managed to achieve some notable successes). Against this background, he has also seemed unable to staunch the rampant Russians from continuing to embark on foreign adventures and expanding their influence in the most obvious and threatening ways. The retreat after Vietnam seems to have become something of a rout.

On top of this, Mr Carter now appears to face a serious challenge to his leadership from Senator Edward Kennedy--a fight that he could lose (especially since the first two primaries are in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Kennedy's stamping-grounds).

Politicking is very much part of the American way of life--and much of Mr Carter's current weakness may be put down to domestic politicking. But the West can ill afford a year of lameduck leadership from the American President. If the pendulum is indeed swinging back from the Vietnam vacuum then it will require a stronger impetus and initiative from on top to keep it swinging.

AFRIKANER LAW EXPERT CALLS FOR ALL-RACE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

THE growing movement among Afrikaner academics for an about-turn on apartheid took on a new dimension yesterday when Professor Dawid van Wyk of Unisa called for an all-race conference to work out a new constitution for South Africa.

Prof van Wyk, a recognised expert in constitutional law, made his call in a prominent leader page interview in Pretoria's Nationalist afternoon newspaper, *Hoofstad* — as the tension-riddled National Party Transvaal congress began in the capital.

Prof van Wyk said although his opinions might seem far-fetched at present, he believed they could become reality within the decade.

The apartheid *praxis*, based on the "fiction" that urban blacks were homeland citizens, ran the risk of degenerating into a "theatre of the absurd", he said.

His statement is the clearest expression to date of the growing belief in Afrikaner intellectual circles and even among some National Party verligtes that a constitution can only work if it wins the support of the majority of all races through a process of negotiation.

It comes shortly after Professor Floor van Jaarsveld, one of Afrikanerdom's foremost historians, criticised apartheid as an invalid ideology based on a misinterpretation of history elevated to a civic religion adhered to without question.

Prof Van Jaarsveld's views were given prominence by the Nationalist Sunday newspaper *Rapport* at the weekend.

It is significant that the views of both professors were published in National Party newspapers on the eve of a congress in which the NP is deeply divided, particularly on the future of urban blacks.

Prof Van Wyk said he believed it was the responsibility of academics to bring home to people the reality of the South African situation.

He said it was self-evident that the Government's move to grant urban blacks full municipal status could easily be the first step in a process of constitutional development leading to their recognition as an entity in their own right.

Further steps would have to follow, he said. Although linking urban blacks to the homelands might be an attractive idea to whites, this belief con-

tained a strong element of fiction that threatened to turn South African politics into a theatre of the absurd.

"At the moment for whatever reason, it may not be Government policy to hold a conference of all parties on the constitutional future of South Africa.

"The granting of more autonomy and responsibility to urban blacks over their own affairs may make it necessary in the future to listen to their voice when the development of a peaceful constitutional framework is discussed.

"All indications are that their voice will not be raised under the umbrella of the black states, but in their own right," Prof Van Wyk said.

Asked how he believed blacks should be represented at a constitutional conference, he said it would be difficult for the Government to recognise unelected black leaders.

However, there was a possibility that people with popular support would stand for election and that a significant voting percentage would be achieved, if the Government made a clear statement of intent that the election would be a step towards the holding of a constitutional conference.

'THE CITIZEN': SA HAS GIVEN WARNING ON RHODESIA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Not Sabre-rattling"]

[Text]

SOME very ominous warnings are coming from Pretoria.

About the possibility of South Africa being involved directly in the seven-year war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia if the current peace talks in London break down.

It is easy enough to sneer at these warnings as being mere sabre-rattling.

As just idle threats which are intended to influence the conference to follow a line acceptable to South Africa.

But, in truth, the conference would be well advised not to take the warnings lightly.

As a Pretoria source put it:

"I cannot see us leaving friends in the lurch."

The position is this:

Bishop Abel Muzorewa is the legitimate head of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Elected in a one man, one vote poll.

He has decided — for reasons best known to himself and his Government — to allow Britain to revise his country's constitution.

By doing so, he has abandoned the blocking mechanism.

The veto right of the Whites is to be ended.

That means there are no entrenchments.

The kind of thing, in the form of a Bill of Rights, the Profeds in this country regard as the basis of any settlement in the Republic itself.

Not acceptable

Protection, in other words, for minorities.

But this is not acceptable to the high and mighty British Conservative Government.

The idea being that Zimbabwe Rhodesia must show that it is completely in Black hands.

With no reservations.

With no constitutional safeguards.

With no holding back of power of any kind.

We do not think the Bishop has been very clever about his concessions.

He has given in on the constitution without first getting any assurance that Britain will lift sanctions or recognise his Government.

That's a pretty foolish way of negotiating.

As Mr Ian Smith has emphasised.

Because you do not show your hand or give away any trumps, before you are sure you will finesse your opponents.

Before you are able to draw the kind of response you aim to achieve.

Weak, or ill-advised

Either the Bishop is weak — which may be so — or he has been badly advised.

The American Congress was moving to etc. sanctions.

The pressure in Britain on the Thatcher Government to do so was becoming irresistible.

If the Bishop had sat tight, victory on this issue would have been his.

Still, there's nothing much that can be done now.

Once you capitulate, you can't shout: Let's start all over again.

The Bishop must therefore go ahead with a constitution which has been drawn up by the British.

And to the extent that he has retreated from his previous position, he has lost Round One of the London conference.

However, all will not be lost if he does not retreat any farther.

Particularly if he does not agree to allow the Patriotic Front terrorists any say in the control of the security forces.

If he does, he and Zimbabwe Rhodesia are finished.

The anti-terrorist war will collapse. He will be in danger of being toppled. And the constitution drawn up in London will be worth nothing.

Since the Patriotic Front, given the chance to take over, will do what it wishes with the constitution.

In simple terms it will scrap it or change it at will.

There will then be a Marxist government, or one which will be so extreme that the Whites will neither fight for it, nor remain in Zimbabwe Rhodesia to be subjected to its will.

Without the Whites, Zimbabwe Rhodesia will be reduced to chaos. Its economy will be shattered like the economies of other countries in Africa from which the Whites have been forced to flee.

A Pretoria source gives a similar forecast: "Bishop Muzorewa will lose his last power base should the present security forces be disbanded or tampered with."

If that happens, the country's 250 000 White minority — which effectively controls the military, police, judiciary, agriculture and business — will abandon Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Bishop will be eliminated very, very soon after that.

The Marxists will take over the country.

There will be civil war for a couple of months.

And Zimbabwe will die.

As a next-door neighbour, South Africa might have to intervene to forestall this situation.

But only after Parliament has approved.

It is not a pleasing prospect.

The alternative

We do not wish to involve ourselves in a war in an adjoining territory.

But the alternative — to see the Marxists grab control of Zimbabwe Rhodesia with the help of outside forces — is something South Africa would not easily contemplate or allow.

The Marxist plan is to cut South Africa off from the rest of Africa, from east to west, via Mozambique, Rhodesia, Zambia and Angola.

The aim is also to take over South West Africa.

Then to turn the full blast of Marxist hatred on South Africa, which would have to fight with its back to the sea.

As we ourselves pointed out last Saturday, it would be better to defeat the Marxists in Zimbabwe Rhodesia than fight the battle in the Northern Transvaal.

Security the key

However, we hope that we will not have to face this disturbing choice. Provided the Bishop does not lose heart, provided he stands firm against any further concessions, provided Lord Carrington stops trying to reach a settlement at the expense of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Whites, we should not have to become militarily involved.

The security issue is the key to peace. If there is any attempt to dilute White control of the security forces, or to give the Patriotic Front a prominent say in the composition of those forces, the Bishop will be finished.

As will the cause of moderation.

Let Britain therefore be warned.

In its headlong rush to impose a settlement of the kind Lord Carrington has in mind, it is in danger of bringing into being a Marxist government.

And of doing the very thing it had hoped to avoid, namely:

Plunging Zimbabwe Rhodesia into a full-scale civil war which will bring in outsiders, including Cubans and East Germans.

At the same time forcing South Africa to intervene, in its own interests as well as those of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Southern Africa as a whole.

It is not just Zimbabwe Rhodesia's future which is at stake.

It is also the peace of the subcontinent.

RHODESIA REPRESENTATION AT VENDA CEREMONY CONDEMNED

Johannesburg POST in English 13 Sep 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Damning Act"]

[Text]

ANY DOUBTS that may have existed in our minds about Bishop Abel Muzorewa's dubious political alliances, have been confirmed by his damning act of sending one of his Cabinet Ministers to represent his government at this week's mythical Vendale "independence" celebrations.

A clear and shattering demonstration of Bishop Muzorewa's implicit support for the policy of apartheid.

For some considerable time now, the Bishop has been at pains to try and prove that he is a free agent acting on his own without being manipulated by white interests in Rhodesia. He has vehemently denied accusations that he was a ceremonial Prime Minister with Mr Smith still pulling the strings in the background.

After this incident of sending his Cabinet Minister to Vendale — implying recognition of that Bantustan — he can protest and deny until he is charcoal grey in the face, it will not help.

He surely must have been sensitive enough to realise that independence for Bantustans is one of the most cruel and brutal policies ever devised by man. A crude manner in which people's citizenship of their fatherland is cruelly being raped in the name of apartheid.

He must have realised that the majority of the people of Venda rejected this independence. Those opposed to it have been victims of harassment and their leaders imprisoned without trial by Chief Patrick Mphahlele.

Above all, the Bishop should also have known that the majority of his own constituency rejects apartheid with the contempt it deserves. A policy that assaults the dignity of his own kith and kin at every level in South Africa.

We do not expect the bishop to interfere in the domestic affairs of this country. Nor do we expect him to render a semblance of respectability to this country's policy.

STUDY PREDICTS WHITE POPULATION DECLINE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

THE WHITE population in South Africa will progressively represent a smaller total percentage of the country's people, which will influence political developments in southern Africa, according to a Human Science Research Council director.

Speaking at a conference on South Africa, its people and their future, Dr J M Lotter said current predictions showed the country would have a population of 41 500 000 by the year 2000.

This is 4-million less than previous predictions.

Of this there would be 5 200 000 whites, 3 600 000 coloureds, 1 100 000 Asians and 21 500 000 blacks.

However, the white population, which represented about 21% in 1910, had dropped to 17% by 1970, and according to predictions would drop further to 12% of the total population in the next 21 years to the year 2000.

Dr Lotter is the director of the Human Science Research Council's National Institute for sociological, demographic and criminological research.

He said demographic trends had social, economic and political implications and the relative decline of the white population by the end of the

century must influence political developments in southern Africa and would certainly have an impact on economic policy.

In the economic field whites had, until now, provided almost all entrepreneurs, technicians and other highly skilled workers who played a key part in development.

However, the supply of these workers from the white sector would decrease and be insufficient to meet the development requirements of the future.

Dr Lotter said South Africa would also have to provide an average of 200 000 jobs for males alone each year, without taking into consideration women, or the unemployment situation, which ran into hundreds of thousands of people.

According to Dr Lotter, all South Africa's various groups were starting to show decreases in population growth tempo, although the figure for blacks could not be determined accurately.

However, he said that in 1970, 5 000 000 of the 15-million blacks were estimated to be living in urban areas.

If there were 22-million by the year 2000, and 50% were in urban areas, 22 new cities, each with a population of 500 000 would be needed to accommodate them.

RACE RESIDENCY LAWS TO BE 'STREAMLINED'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Apartheid laws preventing mixed residential areas are to be streamlined next year, hitting thousands of colored and Indian people living in white areas, particularly in Johannesburg.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, announced the proposed tightening of the law, probably the Group Areas Act, as the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Steyn accused certain people of deliberately frustrating government policy by taking cases to court.

He said new legislation streamlining the law would be introduced next year. He could not give details of the law, but hinted at the form it could take.

It could take the form of ejecting a tenant who would then have to show he was occupying the premises legally before applying to court for an order restoring his occupation.

Nominees

He said 106,000 colored and Indian people had been moved since the 1960s. Most had lived in poor housing which would have forced their removal anyway. Another 27,000 still remained to be moved.

Referring to Indian businessmen who used white nominees as fronts to run businesses, Mr Steyn said the problem might be overcome in terms of the Rickert Report which proposed mixed trading areas.

He said Indians might be allowed to run businesses legally in prescribed mixed areas.

If this failed to curb the nominee system, "we will have no choice but to introduce drastic measures to stop the illegal situation," he said.

One measure which had been mentioned would prevent Indians working in white areas. This would prevent Indian businessmen posing as employees but would also prevent genuine Indian workers from earning their bread, Mr Steyn said.

PHATUDI REJECTS INDEPENDENT HOMELAND CONCEPT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party had taken 31 years to realise that apartheid was wrong and that was why the Government was prepared to make changes, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr C N Phatudi, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi told the ruling Lebowa People's Party at Sebokeng Hall, near Vanderbijlpark, that co-operative development between Blacks and Whites was the answer to South Africa's problems.

Apartheid had failed and should be rejected outright. People should be treated equally as human beings and not divided according to their ethnic ties.

The Chief Minister said he was "impressed" by the assertions of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that he was considering repealing the Immorality Act, Mixed Marriages Act, Political Interference Act and Group Areas Act.

People should be free to marry whomever they chose without colour discrimination, he said.

The Government's consideration of these Acts was an indication that apartheid was "dying".

But there were Whites who were opposed to Mr Botha's proposals.

"This group of Whites wants Blacks to fight and we do not want to fight."

Rejected

Dr Phatudi said his party rejected the independence of homelands because so-called independence stripped Blacks of their South African citizenship and made them strangers in the country of their birth.

"The independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda left thousands of Blacks strangers in South Africa," Dr Phatudi said. — Sapa.

TRANSKEI WANTS NELSON MANDELA FOR OPPOSITION TRIAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

UMTATA. — The defence for Transkei opposition leader Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo insisted yesterday that jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was needed in court.

The attorney, Mr Griffiths Masego refused to accept Mandela's evidence by commission, saying the cross-examination would be a determining factor in the case.

Chief Dalindyebo is facing charges under the Transkei Constitution Act and Public Security Act.

Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, was subpoenaed to give evidence for the defence at the trial at Port St Johns on November 9.

Mr Masego said summons was served on Mandela on Robben Island on September 7 and he had agreed to testify. But the South African Commissioner of Prisons, General W M du Preez, had indicated Mandela would not be allowed to go to Transkei.

The head of the Transkei Security Police, Colonel M Ngwenya, said Transkei would co-operate with South Africa and help maintain security around Mandela if he were allowed to come.

Meanwhile, Mandela's banned wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, who was also subpoenaed to testify at the trial, visited Transkei for two days last week, staying at Chief Sabata's Great Place.

She obtained a special permit to travel from Brandfort in the

Free State, where she is restricted.

Two other leading members of the opposition, Chief J D Mshesh and Chief Ntshax Siquiso, who were detained last month, are expected to appear in court next week.

Confirming this, Col Ngwenya said they would be charged under the Transkei security laws.

Meanwhile thousands of anonymous pamphlets calling for the release of Paramount Chief Dalindyebo and other detained opposition members were found scattered all over Umtata yesterday.

The pamphlets attacked the independence of Transkei, saying it had brought hardship to Transkeians with high taxes, unemployment, starvation and police persecution.

The head of the security police, Colonel Ngwenya, was described as a man who accepted a "dirty job", carrying out "Pretoria's instructions" that Chief Sabata be arrested.

The pamphlets asked: "What is the reason for the arrest of Chief Sabata, Ntshax Siquiso, Pitso and others? Were they detained because they had the courage to criticize the cost, blood-letting and impoverishment of the people, or because they had the nerve to expose the emptiness of this false independence and the sordid acts of those puppets who co-operate with Pretoria?"

Colonel Ngwenya said he did not wish to comment at this stage. The Security Police were still investigating the source of the pamphlets. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

BIKO MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD IN SOWETO

Johannesburg POST in English 13 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Thami Mazwai]

[Text] More than 400 people attended an emotional Steve Biko memorial service at the Orlando YMCA in Soweto last night.

The service, organized by the Southern Transvaal region of the Writers' Association of South Africa, was the first in the Transvaal since Biko died in 1977.

Biko, then honorary president of the banned Black Peoples' Convention, died in detention on 12 September. An inquest found that nobody could be held responsible for his death.

His family was recently given a settlement of R65,000 by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange. But he would not agree liability for his death.

Attempts to hold a commemoration service last year were snuffed out when several prominent figures of the black consciousness movement were held. The only other services were in Cape Town.

There was spontaneous applause when it was announced that Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was in the audience. Amid shouts, he was described as one of the "bravest sons of Africa" for his statement in Denmark.

Speakers included Mrs Leah Tutu, wife of Bishop Tutu; Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Wasa; Tom Manthata, member of the Soweto Committee of Ten; Father Tebogo Moselane, the guest speaker; Father Lebamang Sebidi, leading black theologian, and Panyaza Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee.

In his opening address, Mr Sisulu warned that the government could do whatever it could, even with the support of a giant military machine, but it would never turn the tide. He described detentions as signs of the rule of fear the government was caught in.

He said it was strange that there had been Wiehahn and Piekert Commissions, but there had never been a commission into deaths in detention. The Cillie commission had also not yet made its findings known.

He remarked that in areas of life and death there were no commissions though in other avenues commissions of inquiries were instituted.

Mr Sisulu charged that when a Biko falls, another one just as strong will emerge. "The death of a messenger did not destroy the message," he said.

CSO: 4420

SOWETO CIVIC ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

Johannesburg POST in English 17 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Soweto residents will get a chance to participate fully in the activities of the Soweto Committee of Ten when the body goes public at the weekend.

The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) will be formed at the Committee of Ten conference at Holy Cross Anglican Church, Orlando West, on Saturday and Sunday.

Chairman Dr Nthato Motlana told POST that the Committee of Ten will be the executive of the SCA, until such time that elections are held.

According to him, the SCA will be formed at the weekend. The SCA will constitute membership of the Committee of Ten and will give direction to the Committee on political, local and related issues.

The Committee of Ten will be responsible to the SCA for all its activities.

Meanwhile the SCA will be divided into the different townships in Soweto each with an executive. There are already three committees, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and Mapetla.

Commenting on this move, Dr Motlana said many residents in Soweto had been demanding that the Committee of Ten have a membership so that its strength can be assessed.

This was now the format and all Soweto people could now physically join the Committee and take out membership. Cards are being printed.

CSO: 4420

USE OF SERVICEMEN IN SOWETO SCHOOLS CONSIDERED

Education Official's Comments

Johannesburg POST in English 18 Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Chris More]

[Text] The Department of Education and Training will be faced with a critical teacher shortage when it reduces the teacher-pupil ratio next year.

According to the liaison officer of the department, Mr J. A. Schoeman, the present ratio is 47 pupils to a teacher. The department intends bringing the ratio down to at least 40 pupils to one teacher.

There are about 6,320 students who will qualify as teachers at the end of the year throughout the country.

This number will not satisfy the requirements of the department as far as implementing the plan of reducing the teacher-pupil ratio.

It also does not satisfy the phasing out of unqualified teachers presently employed by the department.

Under normal circumstances this number would have been sufficient to cope with the increase of pupils in the schools, but the number of pupils seem to double each year, Mr Schoeman said.

The areas that will be hardest hit by the shortage include Soweto, where, according to the regional director, Mr Jaap Strydom, a shortage of about 350 teachers in the secondary schools alone is expected by the beginning of next year.

"The population increase in the schools is our major problem. In the matric classes, this year, we had an increase of about 24,000 pupils, which is 42 percent more than last year. The number could possibly double next year.

"Let me hasten to add that the question of using national servicemen in Soweto schools is at this stage a hypothetical matter which is still being investigated by the region concerned. The department has not been officially approached by the region on the matter," Mr Schoeman said.

He said the servicemen presently at Alafang Secondary School in Katlehong were acquired at the request of the school board. His department was also not responsible for their salaries.

Defense Force

They are being paid by the South African Defense Force. If the servicemen are to be engaged in Soweto schools they will only be loaned to the department and their payment made by the defense force.

"I would like to make it clear to everybody that the department wishes to end the shortage of suitably qualified teachers as soon as possible. It will not be necessary to employ unqualified teachers. This includes servicemen.

"We are working to a stage where there will be only suitably qualified teachers in our schools," he said.

Mr Schoeman said the move by the department to use about R97-million was aimed at improving not only the schools in urban areas but also to improve the qualifications of the teachers.

'THE STAR' Editorial

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 79 p 14

[Editorial: "'Peace Corps' for Soweto"]

[Text]

ONE of the pillars of a secure future for South Africa will be education. Proper learning, training and the acquisition of skills for all people will ensure the means for all people to make their fullest contribution to the welfare of the nation and to develop their talents to the fullest. This process will also ensure that advancement on merit is no longer an empty phrase, but an equitable and constructive reality.

Thus, it is a matter of great concern that there should be such a massive teacher crisis in a place like Soweto. Failure to deal with such a problem has serious implications for the future of everyone. Our military leaders have a clear view of this and

know that, in one sense, Soweto — or any other underprivileged, under-provided black township — is "the frontline." That is where war or peace begins.

The suggestion that national servicemen should help to fill the teacher shortage in Soweto is relevant and sound therefore. It would be necessary to ensure proper qualification and proper selection; there would also be the need to operate on the basis of volunteers and with the approval of township leaders. The idea of a "Peace Corps" of teachers doing their national service teaching in places like Soweto has great potential — and could produce long-term and profound benefits.

AFRIKAANS HISTORIAN ATTACKS APARTHEID IDEOLOGY

Van Jaarsveld Paper

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text]

THE FOREMOST Afrikaans historian has blamed the "Invalid Ideologies" of some of Afrikanerdom's most revered leaders for the present Afrikaner crisis.

The attack on apartheid's key architects is detailed in a 90-page paper by Professor Floors van Jaarsveld.

He will read it at the 60th anniversary celebrations of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings on October 6.

The paper, described yesterday by Prof Van Jaarsveld as a "scientific study of the clash between the ideology of apartheid and the reality of South Africa," may be seen as part of a growing resistance movement among Afrikaner intellectuals against apartheid.

It singles out Dr Andries Treurnicht's philosophy as the modern version of an ideology based on a misinterpretation of history that formed the basis of a civil religion, adhered to without question.

Prof Van Jaarsveld suggests that this is leading the Afrikaner to a dead-end.

He also criticises the Broederbond, the body that institutionalised apartheid in every facet of society, and a history "crawling with myths and heroic images of the idealised Afrikaner such as the Voortrekker."

This misinterpretation of history is the source of disillusionment and division as the Afrikaner comes face to face with reality, he says.

Prof Van Jaarsveld — who was tarred and feathered recently by a right wing resistance movement for questioning the traditional concept of the Day of the Covenant — could face a more serious backlash over these views.

He said yesterday he was prepared to take the conse-

quences, as the work was based on an intensive scientific study.

A summarised version of his paper, focusing on some of Afrikanerdom's intellectual giants and FAK leaders, appeared in Rapport yesterday — a day before the National Party's Transvaal congress, where verkramptes are expected to refer to the pronouncements of apartheid's architects to condemn the present deviation from the set course.

Prof Van Jaarsveld's views represent the clearest expression to date of the growing belief among Afrikaner academics that the apartheid policy, once portrayed as the key to Afrikaner survival, could now be its greatest threat.

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Avoiding the Mistakes of the Past"]

[Text]

PROFESSOR Floors van Jaarsveld's penetrating analysis of the crisis in Afrikanerdom is a vital contribution to the growing debate among Afrikaners on the future course of the National Party and the country.

The debate has exploded in an array of confusing concepts since Mr P W Botha took over the Premiership, pitching the factions of the Nationalist establishment into a desperate battle for control of their party and leaving rank-and-file supporters lost and bewildered.

Prof Van Jaarsveld's views published at the weekend will probably aggravate the disputes but his analysis of "the clash between the ideology of apartheid and the reality of South Africa" has at least reduced them to their most essential elements.

Drawing the battle lines in Afrikanerdom, Prof Van Jaarsveld sees two types of Nationalist — the one symbolised by Dr Andries Treurnicht clinging to an outdated apartheid ideology, the other symbolised by Dr Gerrit Viljoen spearheading a revolt against past dogma.

Prof Van Jaarsveld's aggressive criticism of revered Nationalist

ideologues and their "invalid ideologies" which became a "civil religion" demanding absolute obedience has underlined the determination of Nationalist reformists to convince supporters that apartheid, once portrayed as the key to Afrikaner survival, could now be its greatest enemy.

But in this bold attempt to re-educate Nationalists, the reformist politicians, editors and academics engaged in the process must beware that they themselves do not make the same mistakes committed by the people whose ideologies they are now trying to bury.

The old ideologues have made it difficult to introduce changes in the apartheid system by bringing into disrepute many of the concepts reformists are so desperately trying to implement today. The smearing of the word "integration" is a classic example.

And if there is one concept Nationalists cannot afford to smear now it is the idea of a national convention because that, as some of them are already beginning to suggest, is inevitably the direction in which white leadership will have to move. Options simply have to be kept open.

COMMUNIST MAGAZINE REPORTS HIGH RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 20 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] The magazine AFRICAN COMMUNIST, in an article published in this week's issue, denounces as one of the most glaring evils of the South African apartheid system the subjection of millions of inhabitants to the most degrading living and working conditions. This same magazine emphatically declares that the high rate of unemployment in this country is the direct result of the inhuman apartheid system.

According to official statistics, South Africa at present has at least 2.3 million unemployed among whom close to 2 million are Blacks. The same magazine points out that unemployment has now reached one third of the employable population.

Consequently, in the Boputatswana Bantu colony, 8 Blacks out of 10, not more than 24 years old, are being deprived of work. Racist authorities are maintaining this level through laws which forbid Blacks to engage in a designated job.

Racial discrimination at the educational level, restrictions imposed on labor unions, which represent South African workers' interests, greatly contribute to intensifying this situation.

The same magazine denounces the Bantu colonization policy which authorities in Pretoria are carrying out with the view to creating a manual labor reserve force.

3870
CSO: 4401

STATUS OF ILLEGAL BLACK WORKER REGISTRATION

Johannesburg POST in English 18 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] About 18,000 "illegal" black workers have been registered by the West Rand Board since 16 July.

And thousands of applications are in the process of being "legalized," according to Mr A. E. Steenhuisen, Wrab Director of Labor.

Employers who fail to register their "illegals" during the next 2 months face prosecution and fines of up to R500 after the government moratorium ends on 31 October.

Mr Steenhuisen said the initial flood of applications had shown signs of leveling off after the first 3 weeks of the moratorium--during which 10,000 illegal workers were registered. But another wave of employers had now reached Wrab Labor Bureau in Johannesburg, Roodepoort, Sandton, Randburg, Krugersdorp, Westonaria and Randfontein.

The board was "only just coping" and all available staff were on the job.

Citizens of South Africa and the independent homelands are eligible for registration, but not foreign black workers employed illegally in the country.

"Illegals" from South Africa and the independent homelands are eligible for registration if they have worked in the board's area with the same employer for 1 year or for various employers for 3 years.

Employers without approved housing or rooms for their workers--a requirement for registration--are granted 1 month's grace to find accommodation.

Mr Steenhuisen said these employers should have their workers' reference books endorsed accordingly by Wrab, to authorize the employees' presence in the area until they could be registered.

He said the period of grace would be extended if employers failed to find housing within a month.

Workers could be housed in hostels or as lodgers in the black townships if their employers could not provide accommodation on their premises.

Letters from previous employers should be obtained--before applying to Wrab for registration--for workers who have not been employed by the same person for 1 year.

Wrab will accept letters from employers as proof of workers length of service.

The board also supplies application forms which serve the same purpose. These forms bear the written assurance that employers will not be prosecuted on the strength of information volunteered for registration purposes.

Workers must produce their reference books or travel documents, if they are available.

Employers without reference books should apply for them at the office of the Chief Commissioner of the Witwatersrand--after obtaining clearance at Wrab Labor Bureau.

Pending the granting of reference books the Chief Commissioner will issue temporary identification certificates, which enable "illegals" to apply to Wrab for endorsements on temporary certificates--certifying their registration in terms of the moratorium. The endorsement is transferred to reference books once they are issued to these workers.

Transkei and Bophuthatswana citizens without travel documents should apply for these at their local representatives before approaching Wrab for registration.

The Transkeian representative is based in Tembisa (telephone code 920, then number 114) and the Bophuthatswana office is in the Northern City Building, corner of Plein and Klein Streets, Johannesburg (phone 23-1767).

Cases not approved by the Transkeian or Bophuthatswana authorities are referred to Wrab or the Chief Commissioner, where temporary certificates are issued to enable registration.

"Illegals" who succeed in their applications for registration are issued with 1-year service contracts. At the end of the first year, they obtain "call-in cards" from Wrab and return to their homes in the rural areas.

To return to their employers they apply for new 1-year service contracts from the authorities in the rural areas.

Mr Steenhuisen said workers who broke off employment before expiry of their service contracts were entitled to find work with other employers for the balance of the year before leaving the area on the call-in card system.

BLACK TRADE UNIONS MAY SHUN NEW INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

Johannesburg POST in English 14 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Joe Thloloe]

[Text]

BLACK trade unions are expected to shun the new industrial conciliation machinery that comes into effect on October 1.

The Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, passed at the last parliamentary session after the Wiehahn Commission's report, extends trade union rights to Africans living and working permanently in "white" South Africa.

Workers who commute daily between the "homelands" and their work and migrants who are on contract are excluded.

Registered trade unions that admit migrants or commuters as members are liable to a fine of up to R500 for each such person they admit to membership.

The new law also provides for provisional registration of trade unions on conditions the registrar may determine.

Under this law, African unions may now be members of industrial councils, but all the employer organisations and registered trade unions already in the councils have to agree in writing.

The objections of one union or one employer organisation in the council would keep a black union out.

The secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), Mr Alec Erwin, this week said that the federation had left the decisions on whether to apply for registration to the individual unions.

"But indications at this stage are that none of our unions is going to apply for registration," he said.

A senior member of the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions — also a major grouping of black trade unions — said that they had decided not to apply for registration.

"We have more to lose than to gain if we register," he said, although he would not let us use his name.

"The Minister of Manpower Utilisation has already said that he might grant exemptions to some commuters, but we cannot let our members enjoy their membership as a concession. It is their right to belong to trade unions."

The question of the contract workers is a sore point in South Africa, and there is no way we are going to agree that they belong to other 'states' when they are in fact South Africans."

Mrs Sarah Chitja, of the National Union of Clothing Workers, the largest black union, told POST that her union is unhappy about the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act.

"We have stated our objections on several occasions," she said. "Although we have not taken a formal decision, I don't believe that we will apply for registration at this stage."

Attempts to get the unions in Fosatu and those in the Consultative Committee to meet and take a common stance on the new law failed.

TUCSA ANNUAL CONFERENCE NOTES LABOR PROGRESS

Main Topics

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 79 p 20

[Article by Siegfried Hannig]

[Text]

The multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) celebrated a homecoming last week — a return to relevance in the South African power structure.

After 25 years of crying in the wilderness, this 240 000-strong body has almost everything going its way — including the Government.

The organisation formed out of opposition to labour apartheid now boasts "complete vindication for its ideals and principles."

No less a figure than the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, complimented Tucsa last week for its "exemplary" record at home and its "valuable contacts" abroad.

Indeed, "fundamental change is coming to this part of the continent," as an American diplomat told Tucsa's annual conference in Cape Town last week.

Tucsa's general secretary, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, summed up the

week's events this way: "The new era has really begun."

Now that Tucsa has reached the stage where "the Government will listen to us," it may be expected to play a more effective role in the changes about to take place.

Where does this leave the labour organisations on the right and on the left of Tucsa?

Increasing accommodation seems possible on the right and increasing confrontation looms on the left.

Thus the conference was dissuaded from condemning the Mineworkers' Union's illegal strike in March.

Mr Robbie Botha of the Mine Surface Officials' Association pulled off this astonishing coup with an appeal against any action which might jeopardise his effort to bring mine managements and unions together in talks aimed at ending confrontation and fear of cheap black labour in the mines.

"I am proud to say that my union, together with the Mineworkers' Union

and the president of the Chamber of Mines have been among the prime initiators of this new move," he said.

In similar vein, Mr Archie Poole of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union called for new efforts to reach a consensus on labour reforms with the conservative Confederation of Labour (which includes the Mineworkers' Union) and the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions.

But Tucsa's future relationship with unaffiliated black trade unions seems unlikely to improve as Tucsa unions are organising more "parallel" black unions in competition with existing black unions.

In spite of a warning that a multiplicity of unions is confusing black workers, the conference decided to give its unions free rein in the scramble for black membership.

In this the Tucsa unions have the advantage of employers' support for the efforts of labour leaders whom they have come to know well over the years.

Although things seem to be going Tucsas way, many more problems are looming on the road ahead.

"What you are fighting for now, we have had 20 years," the president of the Rhodesian Trades Union Congress, Mr Howard Bloomfield, told the conference.

"Irrespective of political changes, trade unions will still have to fight hard for the conditions of their members."

On the bread-and-butter front, two issues dominated the conference:

- The threat of increasing mass unemployment, posing a greater threat than terrorism according to one speaker.

- The potential for unrest arising from the "spiralling and exorbitant price of food" in the face of poor wages.

A past president of Tucsas, Mr E "Lief" van Tonger, called on the conference to take a hard look at how far the closure of the wage gap should be pursued if unemployment was not to be aggravated.

Another past president, Mr Steve Schoepers, pointed out that even a minimum wage of about R36 a week was enough to prompt employers to move into low wage areas beyond the trade unions' jurisdiction.

Tucsas's responses were a call for urgent action against unemployment by way of an investigative committee comprising the Government, organized employers and organized labour; and a call for "a realistic national minimum wage determination."

Attitude to Strikes

Johannesburg POST in English 14 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] A call for "full moral and financial support" to strikers sacked by Fattis and Monis in Cape Town and Eveready SA in Port Elizabeth has divided the Trade Union Council of South Africa.

The annual conference of the 240,000-strong Tucsas in Cape Town rejected the call for support by a low margin of one vote at first. And a recount confirmed the defeat by 71 votes to 63, with 12 abstentions.

Both the labor struggles were marked previously by calls for consumer boycotts in support of the workers involved.

The one in Cape Town made news this week with an early morning raid on the hostels housing the strikers while the one in Port Elizabeth was called off some time ago.

Two of TUCSA's vice-presidents and two deputy vice-presidents spoke against the support.

But two of South Africa's veteran unionists, Mr Morris Kagan and Miss Dulcie Hartwell, insisted on support for the continuation of the struggle at F&M.

Arguments against the support were that:

- TUCSA had always opposed disinvestment and boycotts;
- The unions involved were not affiliated to TUCSA;
- The leader of the Port Elizabeth union was "one of TUCSA's biggest enemies"; and
- The strikers had received 75,000 Swiss francs (R38,520) from the International Metal Workers Federation.

Mr Kagan said the call was not for a boycott. He was surprised and disappointed.

"When workers go on strike everybody must come to their assistance," he said.

Miss Hartwell, honored this week as TUCSA's first general secretary 25 years ago, said:

"We have a duty to speak up. I will not buy Fattis and Monis products until these workers are reinstated. I don't give a damn if the Food and Canning Workers Union is affiliated here or not.

"The workers were hungry, persecuted and being woken up in the middle of the night because they have fought for principles for which they have fought in the past--trade union recognition," Miss Hartwell added.

CSO: 4420

ECONOMIC NEEDS OF NATIONAL STATES ESTIMATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 79 p 15

[Text]

IT would cost about R10 000-million to provide the housing needs of South Africa's independent and self-governing national States until the year 2000, according to a senior economist of the Bureau for Economic Research, Cooperation and Development.

In a paper delivered at a National Development and Management Foundation conference in Johannesburg this week, Mr A S Dowie said the Government alone would not be able to provide the capital needed for development in these States in the coming years.

About 2.5-million housing units of the present standard type costing R2 000 each would have to be built at a total cost of R5 000-million. A further 25 000-million would be needed for services such as roads, water and sanitation.

This meant 141 000 houses had to be built every year from 1975 to 1980 as against the 100 000 built between 1970 and 1973.

Mr Dowie said if the housing needs of Blacks outside the national states were also taken into account, the

number of housing units would amount to 4.1 million between 1975 and 2000 and the total cost at 1975 prices to R16 400-million.

The creation of job opportunities in the national States, especially the financial implications, were equally alarming, Mr Dowie said.

Estimates showed that in the 80s about 220 000 new workers would be joining the labour market annually, both in and outside the national States (108 000 and 114 000 inside). By the year 2000 there would be 338 700 new Black workers entering the labour market, of whom 182 800 would be outside the States and 175 900 inside.

"If one accepts that an amount of about R8 000 is required at present to create one new job opportunity in the factory sector, then R912-million a year would be needed — at current prices — in the 80s to create the necessary work opportunities in the national States.

"Compared with this, the budgeted expenditure for the provision of jobs and creation of income in the States was only R125-million in 1978-79.

"Over and above these projections, the present situation causes anxiety if the Department of Statistics' es-

timates that there were 527 000 Blacks unemployed in June 1978, are taken into account. As against this, some non-official estimates put the present unemployment figure at more than a million."

Mr Dowie said the investigation into the consolidation of the various national States by the commission of cooperation and Development also held out considerable financial implications for the future.

"The chairman of this commission recently predicted that the total costs amount to R3 000-million. As against this, the provision for land purchases over the past few years followed a variable tendency from about R60-million a year.

"What can further be accepted is that the commission's new proposals, as soon as they are adopted, will be implemented as soon as possible because this is a very high political priority."

"By quoting these astronomical figures I am in no way trying to be a prophet of doom, but I am attempting to bring home the reality of the situation," Mr Dowie said.

"Furthermore, I think these figures speak for themselves and it becomes obvious that because of the magnitude of the problem the Government alone, with

its multiple priorities, will undoubtedly not be able to provide the capital needed for development in the coming years.

"In addition, it is the Government's firm policy to curtail total Government expenditure and in so doing promote private sector investment in an effort to attain the desired economic growth rate, which is essential if sufficient employment opportunities are to be created for our growing economically-active population.

"In saying this I am not suggesting that the 'ball' be passed solely to the private sector as it is also true that the Government will, to a certain extent, have to restructure its existing expenditure with more funds being channeled from the developed areas to the less developed areas in South Africa."

Mr Dowie said that only if the private sector with its considerable expertise and capital joined hands with the Government, would the necessary economic development be made possible and in so doing enable Southern Africa to become the economic giant for which it had the potential. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

TRADE WITH ISRAEL CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 79 p 16

[Text]

JERUSALEM — Trade between Israel and South Africa is still on the increase.

Five cargo vessels will be unloading here during September alone and there are now nine ships on the Durban-Eilat run compared with only four vessels just three years ago.

During the first five months of this year South Africa's exports to Israel jumped by 85 percent to a cif total of R48m, up from R26m in the same period last year.

The overall 1978 exports to Israel were R68m and officials expect the 1979 total to exceed R85m.

CATCHING

Although South African steel still remains the main item imported by the Israelis, paper and timber products are catching up. Chemicals and machinery are also making a dent on the Israeli import list.

It's not only in the raw

and semi-finished products that the South Africans are competing. Two major South African companies, E L Bateman and Roberts Construction, have recently submitted tenders for a number of projects including the expansion of Israel's phosphate production and the planned coal offloading pier near the Israeli Hadera power station now under construction.

These projects will cost more than R85m.

Financial sources say in addition to the regular bilateral trade, the Israelis are also buying "substantial quantities" of Krugers. With the recently introduced financial reform, Israelis can now hold 3 000 dollars in coins at home and hold even more in their banks.

Israelis buy the Krugers via the European bullion markets but there are unconfirmed reports that leading Israeli banks are negotiating with the SA Chamber of Mines for direct distributorships.

IMPACT, IMPLICATIONS OF HIGH GOLD PRICE DISCUSSED

Horwood on Gold Yield

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

BELGRADE. — The South African Finance Minister, Senator Owen Horwood said here yesterday he expected gold production in South Africa to be around 715 tons this year, which might be a few tons more than last year.

His forecast conflicted with an earlier statement by South African Chamber of Mines President, Mr Dennis Etheredge, who told a business seminar in Johannesburg 1979 gold production would probably be about 700 tons down from previous estimates of 710 to 715 tons and last year's actual production of 703 tons.

Sen Horwood told a Press conference he expected annual production to continue at roughly the rate of 715

tons.

South Africa planned to continue selling all its production, he said.

There might however, be some variation in the amount of bullion reaching the markets from time to time, depending on the requirements for the minting of Krugerrands which have at times accounted for as much as 30 percent of output.

Sen Horwood said all South Africa's gold output was sold through the market and denied reports of direct sales to other governments.

In particular it was not true South Africa had been bartering gold for oil with Middle East petroleum producers.

He had not been involved in any international discussions to stabilise the price of gold and would in any case believe that the market was best left alone to determine a reasonable price.

Sen Horwood said underlying demand for gold around the world was still very strong and while there might be fluctuations from time to time the basic trend was still upwards.

It was hard to say whether the US and IMF gold sales would continue, but "I do not think it would perturb us if this went on."

the gold market had shown it could handle that sort of amount, he said. — Reuter.

Price Effect on Economy

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 79 p 21

[Text]

DESPITE the spectacular gold price rise on world markets, its visible effects on growth have so far been disappointing, the Standard Bank said in its October review.

It said in the process, the traditional link between the country's export performance and internal growth rate appears to have been severely weakened.

One factor behind this apparent anomaly was the existence of several corrective mechanisms such as higher dividend payments abroad and the creation of downward pressure on local interest rates, resulting in trade-finance switching and thus capital outflows, the review added.

Another factor was that the Government had conducted economic and finan-

cial policies leading to a balance of payments situation more akin to a developed economy than to one requiring faster developmental growth.

Huge current account surpluses caused by booming gold and commodity exports allied to slow import growth as a result of austere domestic policy were used to export large amounts of foreign capital through loan repayments and exchange and interest rate policies.

Despite the new exchange rate system and the slight upward movement of the rand/dollar rate, the rand has recently lost ground on a weighted basis, raising import prices and, thus, domestic costs and inflation rates.

In terms of interest rates, high mining house liquidity from proceeds of gold sales at higher prices has depressed domestic money market rates and encouraged an outflow of short-term capital by switching trade finance to cheaper local sources, the review said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Long-Term Prospects

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 79 p 28

[Article by Pieter de Vos]

[Text]

A strong decline in gold mining profits and a slowdown of profit growth in the manufacturing sector is predicted for 1980 by the Bureau for Economic Research and Nedbank.

If the assumption of a lower gold price in 1980 proves to be correct then this, along with a continued escalation in mining costs, must bring about a strong decline in gold mining profits, the economic conference in Johannesburg was told.

Contributing towards a further lowering of profits is the expected rather severe levelling-off in the demand for other mining products because of a decrease in economic activity by South Africa's major trading partners.

The net gold output, based on the gold prices assumed for 1979 and 1980 and a production increase of 0.5 percent each year, would rise by 38 percent this year but show a decline of more than 5 percent in 1980.

The real disposable income is expected to rise further in 1980 — after a modest increase this year — and could have a positive effect on consumer demand. This in turn may trigger off some fixed investment in the private manufacturing sector during the later part of 1980.

But when factories start reaching a fairly high level of capacity utilisation, the attendant increase in costs at that stage would have an adverse effect on profits, it is forecast.

The strengthening of consumer demand by Senator Horwood is expected, possibly through the repayment of the 1976/7 loan levy or the abolition of the existing levy within the next few months.

The reason is that Nedbank and the Bureau feel the tax cuts worth about R250m are more or less neutralised by the increase in the price of goods because of the rise in the petrol price.

A slow revival in commerce can be expected, though it is anticipated growth will not yet bring turnovers up to the levels achieved in 1975.

Transport and communication is expected to show the highest growth rate in the economy because of the expected further shift to public transport.

Other interesting projections are:

● The current account of the balance of payments will move into deficit in the second quarter of 1980, especially because of high oil prices. The surplus of R2 000m on the current account at the end of this year will taper off rapidly in 1980. The deficit, however, should be small. It is estimated at about R30m.

● Even a moderate decline in the gold and foreign reserves later in 1980, stronger credit demand and some seasonal tightening should be sufficient to put upward pressure on interest rates from about the middle of the year.

AUTO INDUSTRY WEATHERING FUEL PRICE SCARE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 79 p 28

[Article by Harvey Thomas]

[Text]

The South African motor industry is weathering the higher fuel price scare better than expected — although there are few signs of real growth.

Sales of new cars in August this year, at 18 893 units, were an improvement of nearly four percent compared with August 1978.

But light commercial vehicles are not doing too well. Although the August 1979 sales total was marginally better than the corresponding month last year the accumulated January-August total was 3 247 down.

There are two reasons. The LCVs were most popular when the Japanese yen was favourably priced. Also, now manufacturers are stepping up local content in anticipation of the requirements of Phase Five of the Government's programme.

This has meant a sharp increase in the price of 'bakkies' with fewer motorists buying them to use in place of a car.

Although the August new car sales were higher than some analysts expected when the big petrol price increase was an-

nounced, the industry is making less money per unit than it did in years past.

This is because of the big swing to smaller, economical cars where the profit margins are cut. In August VW got the better of arch-rival Sigma to emerge as the No 1 manufacturer with sales of 4 520 units against 4 138. The Golf notched up 2 824 sales and the Mazda 323 achieved 2 285.

Third was Ford with 2 604.

Sigma chairman Christopher Griffith says he is "supremely confident" new car sales in September, October and November will continue to improve. He estimates the total new car market this year will be in excess of 210 000.

There have been patchy sales success stories from some other companies. Alfa Romeo, helped by the introduction of the new Guilietta, achieved a record of 580. Leyland is still battling with only 215.

Among the luxury cars competitors, BMW is still beating Mercedes via the popularity of the type-five cars.

SASOL TO RECEIVE PART OF FUEL INCOME

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Harvey Thomas]

[Text]

South Africa's new "synfuel" projects, Sasol 2 and 3, have been given a shot in the arm by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood. Some of the Government's income from fuel sold has been channeled to the vast new Highveld pair.

The Customs and Excise Tax on a litre of petrol has been cut from 10,341c to 8,341c, and the 2c sent, instead, to the State Equalisation Fund being developed to pay for the synfuel projects.

This means that for every litre of fuel sold, 18,75c now goes to pay for Sasol II and III.

"Unfortunately it does not mean a reduction in the price of fuel for the man in the street," commented an official from the Motor Industries Federation.

"But it does seem the Government will be able to hold our present price of petrol (54,2c a litre) for the short and mid-term future."

The Government takes more than half the 54,2c, including railage and transportation (3,5c), State Equalisation Levy (18,75c), Customs and Excise Tax (8,341c) and GST (2,1c).

But the wholesale landed cost including purchase price, landing price and refinery costs — is unlikely to rise much in the immediate future.

South Africa has paid as much as 46 US dollars a barrel for crude oil on the Rotterdam free market, but I understand the average price is now closer to \$28 — a little above the official two-tier Opec price.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NP CONGRESS IN 1980--The National Party is planning to hold a national congress in September next year to discuss the final draft of the envisaged three-tier Parliamentary system for South Africa. The Party's federal council already decided in principle earlier this year that such a congress should take place next year. THE CITIZEN was the first newspaper to report on the congress during the parliamentary session. Previous national congresses of the NP were held in 1938 in connection with race problems, and in the '60s by the late Dr Verwoerd in view of the envisaged republic at the time. The last national congress was held in 1968 in Parow. Apart from the new constitution, the envisaged national congress which is likely to be held in the Pretoria city hall from 1 to 3 September is also likely to discuss party principles and adaptations to the principles in general, as well as other major matters of national importance. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 79 p 8]

BOTHA MEETING WITH CRC--Cape Town--The Colored Representative Council Executive is to have talks with the Prime Minister in Pretoria on 9 November, Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labor Party, said in Cape Town. The meeting had been called "to continue discussions with the government to create a climate in which we can proceed with real negotiations," Mr Curry said. It was pointless discussing a new constitution unless there were indications of real change. The meeting was a result of talks the executive had recently with the Minister of Colored Relations, Mr Marais Steyn. Although Mr Curry would not elaborate, it is understood that one of the main items to be discussed with the Prime Minister would be the future of the CRC. During the official opening of last month's CRC session, Mr Marais Steyn hinted that consideration may have to be given to abolishing the council. Mr Curry reiterated that his party's refusal to give evidence to the Schlebusch Commission, which is going into the issue of a new constitutional deal for the country, was because it believed it would weaken the party's negotiating power. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 79 p 10]

BROEDERBOND, MOTH INVESTIGATIONS--Bloemfontein--A commission that is to study the Moth organization on behalf of the NGK in the Free State, will

also undertake a study of the Broderbond, the church moderator, the Rev P. B. Botha said yesterday. The NGK's "commission on doctrine and current affairs" will investigate the Broderbond because it has noted that books about the secret society "in which many names had been published" had appeared recently. At last week's sittings of the synod in Bloemfontein, it was decided to ask the commission concerned to conduct a study of the Memorable Order of Tin Hats (Moths), the organization of ex-servicemen which was founded in Durban in 1927, and rapidly spread to the rest of the country and overseas. The commission had also been asked to "enlighten" NGK members in the Free State on the activities of freemasons, because it had been previously decided by the General Synod of South Africa that no freemason would be permitted to serve on a church council, said Mr Botha. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 79 p 7]

CROSSROADS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS--Cape Town--No resident of Crossroads squatter camp would be repatriated if he or she qualified for housing in the new Crossroads area, the deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, said. The categories of those who qualified were announced in April by the Minister, Dr Piet Koornhof. The assurance was given after a statement that 3,000 families living illegally at Crossroads would be resettled. Dr Morrison said: "I made certain statements which may unintentionally have created wrong impressions. "I would like to emphasize that I did not intend to suggest anything in conflict with the undertakings given by Dr Koornhof to the Crossroads committee." The 3,000 families he had mentioned included people who did not live in Crossroads when Dr Koornhof made his April statement, as well as people who did not qualify in terms of the agreed criteria. Some of the families, he said, did not even live in Crossroads but had falsely tried to pass themselves off to officials and the Crossroads committee as inhabitants. Others were excluded from rehousing in the new township in terms of Dr Koornhof's categories. These were criminals, people with no visible and legitimate means of support and people who accepted offers of housing and employment in Transkei. "Nobody would be forced to accept such offers," Dr Morrison said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Sep 79 p 7]

BAN ORDERS LIFTED--The banning orders against three people banned in November 1976 after they were involved in black trade union and labor matters, have been lifted. They are Mr Loet Douwes Dekker, former chairman of the Urban Training Project, a body which advises black unions; Mr Eric Tyacke, former director of UTP; and Mr Tyacke's wife, Jean, who worked as administrative secretary of UTP. All three had been banned for 5 years in terms of the Internal Security Act. Asked whether they would resume work in the labor movement, Mr Tyacke said: "It's too early to tell." [Sieg Hannig] [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Sep 79 p 3]

TREASON TRIAL PROCEEDINGS--The treason trial in Pietermaritzburg was thrown into uproar yesterday when the 12 accused men fired their defense team and refused to take any further part in the hearing. Singing freedom songs and shouting slogans, the 12 marched from their special security

dock in the Supreme Court to the cells after Mr Justice E. Hefer ordered the trial to continue in their absence. Earlier, Mr Justice Hefer had granted in principle an application by the State for the evidence of certain witnesses to be heard in camera. But he ruled that the position of each witness would be considered separately. As the defense lawyers left the court, the 12 began singing. This was followed by shouts of "Amandla" and "Power to the People." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg POST in English 13 Sep 79 p 4]

SOCCKER RIOT, SHOOTING DEATH--One of the six students who were shot by police during a feud and riots in Sharpeville 2 weeks ago has died in the Vereeniging hospital. The student, Selinah Dichakane of N656, Sharpeville, was shot during a riot when youths stoned bottle stores, shops and cars in Sharpeville on 29 August. The riot erupted during an inter-high school Coca Cola shield football game at George Thabe Stadium, when players disputed a referee's decision. During the disturbance police opened fire shooting six students who were taken to the Vereeniging hospital. Later one of them, Selinah, died. According to her father, Daniel Dichakane, late in the afternoon, she was brought home by other children who said that she was shot from the back. She was then taken to the hospital. A police spokesman confirmed that she had died because of the shooting and cannot make further comments because investigations are continuing. Four students have already appeared in the Vereeniging magistrate's court in connection with the riot. [George Mayekiso] [Text] [Johannesburg POST in English 13 Sep 79 p 5]

SOLDIER ESCAPEES--The military police are still looking for six soldiers who escaped from the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks 10 days ago. Eight men overpowered, assaulted and took a key from guards. One of them gave himself up soon after the break-out and a second was caught last week. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Sep 79 p 3]

BOPHUTHATSWANA SHOPPING CENTERS--Bophuthatswana will spend more than R10m to build modern shopping and business centers near Pretoria and in Mmabatho. Shopping complexes with facilities comparable to those in nearby South Africa will be built in Mabopane and Ga-Rankuwa outside Pretoria. These two projects will be completed in phases, with the first phase expected to cost more than R3m. A third business and shopping center is already being built in Mmabatho, Bophuthatswana's capital near Mafeking. This complex will include about 20 shops, a cinema and about 2,000 sq meters of office space. The cost of this project, paid for by the Bophuthatswana Government and funds generated by the Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation is expected to be R3.6m. In spite of the millions of rand involved in the projects no tenders were called for by the Bophuthatswana Government. Instead, it entered into a negotiated agreement with Stocks and Stocks Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd for the basic construction. A BNDC official explained this was done "because this company had already completed large projects in Mmabatho where it had submitted the lowest tender. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 79 p 16]

CIVIL DEFENSE, SECURITY COORDINATION--Civil defense and national security disciplines should move closer together and each should take up its rightful place in the national strategy, Pretoria's chief civil defense officer, Mr Mynhardt Beukes, said today. He told the symposium [National Criminology Symposium] that natural disasters could seldom be predicted. When predictable natural disasters such as hurricanes were imminent preventive measures could be taken in good time. "The problem, however, lies in the type of disaster that cannot be predicted," he said. The security networks in the country were aimed at eliminating security risks and preventing the disasters arising from such risks. "Where security failed it was the task of civil defense to try to restore social order as quickly as possible by medical treatment of injured people, by caring for the victims, by providing essential services and by clearing up the rubble, among other things. "This requires proper planning. The planning must involve the close cooperation between civil defense and security at all times so that their efforts will be coordinated in whatever circumstances may arise," said Mr Beukes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Oct 79 p 13]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE--Mr Johannes van Dalsen, senior Deputy Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed South African Ambassador to France. He would succeed Mr L. A. Pienaar, who is to return to South Africa, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced in Pretoria yesterday. Mr Van Dalsen was born on 1 March 1920; he is married and the father of two adult sons. He was educated at the University of Pretoria and is a qualified advocate. He joined the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1945 and served in Pretoria, Elizabethville (now Lubumbashi), Washington, The Hague, Rome, London, Brussels (Ambassador to Belgium, Luxembourg and the European Community) and as a member of the South African delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Sep 79 p 2]

LABOR PROTESTS MEDICAL FEES--Labor leaders have demanded that the government act swiftly to strip the South African Medical and Dental Council of its power to fix doctors' and dentists' fees. Yesterday they accused the council of acting with reckless disregard for public welfare by refusing to cut the huge 52 percent tariff increase which comes into operation from 1 November. In a statement on Monday, the Minister of Health, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, said the council had rejected a plea to reconsider the increases. The council has, however, agreed to withhold publication of the proposed tariff rises until its next meeting on 15 October, when the minister will address the council. The president of the South African Confederation of Labor, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, said the confederation had warned the previous Minister of Health he was moving in a dangerous direction by giving the Medical Council power to fix its own tariffs. The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said the council had shown itself unable to responsibly use the powers given it last year and they should be summarily cancelled. The council had been given a blank check by the government to fix the

fees of the profession and this was an impossible situation. [Excerpts]
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Sep 79 p 2]

GENTIRE BREAKS U.S. CONNECTION--The American and South African General Tire companies have severed connections--a not surprising development as Gentire of the United States cut off supply of technical advice to the South African company early this year. The Dr Khazam companies, Aurochs Investment Company (SA) and E. W. Tarry, a subsidiary of Williams, Hunt South Africa, intend to buy the U.S. company's entire 26.7 percent holding in Gentire. (Williams, Hunt has a similar holding in Gentire). The deal was inevitable as the South African company switched to a European tire maker for knowhow earlier this year when the American company pulled out the rug on sanctions considerations. The recent Conti-Calmar deal could give Gentire access to Germany's Continental Gummiwerke, but there has been silence on this point. It will cost the Khazam group R5,424,000 to buy out the American tire maker, but the deal will pay off in higher earnings for four companies--Williams, Hunt, Aurochs, Cap-Auto Investments and Autolec and sends up the companies' net asset values. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 79 p 13]

COOLED STORAGE FISHING SHIPS--In common with most other pelagic fishing industries in the world, South Africa is investing large sums in converting its fleet to refrigerated or chilled seawater vessels, according to Mr W. van Essen, group managing director of Southern Sea Fishing Enterprises (Pty). He said the exercise, which was costing South Africa and South West Africa about R3 million, would enable pelagic catches to be kept fresh in the holds for 24 hours and longer. The increased percentage of quality fish would mean more for consumption and less for fishmeal and oil. Mr Van Essen said the seawater method replaced bulk unchilled transportation. Improved quality would make more anchovies available for fishpaste production. The two new methods were refrigerated seawater (RSW), where the fish was cooled in a compartmentalized hull in seawater which was in turn cooled by on-board refrigeration machinery; and the chilled seawater (CSW) system which used shore-made ice for cooling. [Text]
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 79 p 12]

ELECTRICITY REQUESTS BACKLOG--Escom cannot meet the demand for electricity which has followed the recent increases in the price of diesel fuel. The commission has been inundated with requests from rural municipalities and farming communities, but delays of at least a year can be expected before these can be met. The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Dr van der Merwe, said in Pretoria that Escom was suffering from a shortage of skilled labor. In a 3-month period 1,920 requests for electricity had been received by one Escom branch, Dr van der Merwe said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Sep 79 p 9]

COAL FOR SASOL PLANTS--A dynamite blast at Secunda yesterday heralded the start of excavations which will eventually become part of the world's largest coal mine. The mine, Bosjesspruit Colliery, will have to provide

a staggering 27-million tons of coal yearly--nearly a third of South Africa's annual output--to satisfy the needs of Sasol 2 and 3 once the plants have been completed. Yesterday a crowd of dignitaries, including senior staff from Sasol and the contractors, Goldfields Cementation, watched as Sasol's General Manager Mining, Mr B. H. L. Leach, detonated an explosive over the site of Bosjesspruit's second east shaft. The shaft is one of two which will eventually serve the Sasol 3 plant. Mr Leach said the colliery was already producing about 170,000 tons of coal a month following the successful completion of two shaft systems. Once the colliery was fully operational it would have a work force of 6,400 people. The coal reserves at Bosjesspruit were sufficient to meet the needs of the two Sasol plants for at least 70 years, he said. An estimated R458,000,000 will have been invested in the Bosjesspruit Colliery once it has been completed. Mining at Bosjesspruit will be done at a depth of between 100 and 200 meters below surface using proven mining techniques. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 79 p 2]

SHORTAGE OF WELDERS--To meet the future demand for jobs South Africa should become a major exporter of finished products rather than just raw materials. But increased productivity in some of the fields allied to steel production could not go ahead unless training facilities were enlarged to meet the demand for welding technicians and technologists, said Mr Chris Smallbone, president of the SA Institute of Welding, in Johannesburg today. He said that already there was a shortage of about 500 welding technicians and technologists and probably more for welders and welding operators. Only three of South Africa's 10 welding engineers were South Africans, he said. Of these two held Doctorates and eight Masters degrees. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Oct 79 p 9]

TEMPORARY GASOLINE EXPORTS--Johannesburg--South Africa was exporting petrol, the Minister of Industrial Affairs and of Trade and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, said in a newspaper interview here yesterday. Without naming countries, the minister said the exported petrol was being sold at a profit elsewhere in Africa. The reason for South Africa exporting petrol was because of an over-production and an increased diesel consumption, Dr Van der Merwe said. He said profits from the exports were being used to buy new reserves of crude oil, Iana reports. It was a difficult position, the minister said. The government did not want to waste the "superfluous petrol" but at the same time wanted to be fair to the public. Dr Van der Merwe said South Africa was losing nothing and the profits on the exported petrol were being ploughed back "to help all of us to last out longer." The minister said that the Sasol 1 plant was not producing diesel fuel, but that the Sasol 2 and Sasol 3 plants would. This would create a higher ratio of diesel against petrol and the position would "improve significantly." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Sep 79 p 4]

DEFENSE MINISTER: ARMY TO BE DEMOBILIZED, REORGANIZED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 465, 9 Sep 79 pp 47-49

[Interview with Ywerri Musseveni, Ugandan minister of Defense, by a Mozambique news correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] "In the past, we have had three armies," Defense Minister Ywerri Musseveni said. "The colonial army of the British, the army of former President Milton Obote and the army controlled by Amin. All these armies were apolitical."

He stated, later, that one of the priority tasks at present is to detribalize the army, to form a new regular, politicalized army, in accordance with the line of the National Front for the Liberation of Uganda.

Question: The first question that I should like to ask you, Mister Minister, is what is the present situation of security in Uganda in general terms?

Answer: The situation of security is not as good as we would want it to be, but, at any rate, it is improving. There are various reasons for the existing lack of security. In the first place, there are many of Amin's people in hiding and there also are many weapons around that were abandoned by Amin and that have fallen into the hands of outlaws and bandits. Added to this is the fact that there are also many uniforms around.

Therefore, our first task has been to try to separate these bad elements from the soldiers, because, at a certain time, there was the idea that soldiers of the National Liberation Army were involved in acts of banditry. What we did was order the soldiers to return to their barracks, so that we might be able to ascertain if those responsible for banditry were undisciplined soldiers or bandits. In my opinion, after the soldiers had returned to the barracks, we were able to see that bandits are responsible for those acts. Therefore, now we are going to crack down on them.

There are two kinds of bandits. There are those who are motivated by purely criminal reasons and who are habitual criminals, but there are others who, of course, have political motives and we are going to hunt down both groups. I believe that, generally, the situation is improving.

Question: Uganda has to build up a new army. Has that process already started? If so, what steps are being taken in that connection?

Answer: Yes, we intend to build up a regular army on the basis of the former guerrilla force that fought against Amin and we have already taken some measures for that purpose. One of them was the reorganization of the Uganda Liberation Army from a guerrilla force into a regular force. Of course, this process is still being carried out. At present, we are also involved in other measures, like, for example, officer training. Therefore, what I can tell you is that the process has already started.

Question: But in what way will that army be different from the past? For example, will it be an army independent of the National Front for the Liberation of Uganda? Will it be a professional army?

Answer: No, it will be an army very different from all the ones that we have already had. In the past, we have had three armies: the colonial army of the British, the army of former President Milton Obote and the army controlled by Amin. All these armies had many features in common. For example, they were armies that had to be apolitical. By this, I mean that that the army was not politicalized. Now, for the first time, we are going to form a politicalized army, because this is a policy adopted by the National Front for the Liberation of Uganda. This will be at every level. The army will be politicalized especially with regard to the policy line of the front, to its principles, and, in general, we want the army to be politically aware. Therefore, in this respect it will be an army different from the armies in the past, because, theoretically, they were neutral. Of course, this was impossible.

Aside from this aspect of politicalization, I admit that the army that we are going to set up will, for the first time, not be tribal, because, in the past, there was a tendency to form the army on the basis of one single area and this was bound to create complications on the country's political scene. For example, Amin dominated the country, because he recruited his clique from his native region and they monopolized the instruments of authority. This was also used to terrorize the country. At present, we are making conscious efforts to recruit the army all over the country.

Of course, this alone does not serve to detribalize the army. What can detribalize the army will be politics, political education. At any rate, I think that the physical measures that we are taking are a step forward and that they can be improved by the political measures that will come about through politicalization of the army. Therefore, in this respect, the army will be very different from the armies existing in the past.

The third aspect in which we want to make our army different from the past armies is that we want to ensure that the army will be productive, instead of being merely a consumer. In peacetime, the army will have to combine training and study with production, for example, in agriculture.

Aside from the fact of the value of production, there is also an ideological factor here, because the army has to respect work. Therefore, we are going to ensure that our army will be productive. In these aspects -- politicalization, detribalization and production of wealth -- the army that we want to build up will be quite different from the past armies.

Concerning control of the army by the front, that question does not even come up. The army is of the front, which is the political organization. Politicalization of the army will be carried out by the front through the Ministry of Defense and the Military Commission.

Question: Can you explain to us the relations and coordination existing between the Consultative Council of the FNLU [National Front for the Liberation of Uganda] and the government? How does the Consultative Council work with the government?

Answer: The Consultative Council, as well as the entire front, is a body that determines the policy to be followed, while the government is a body that implements it. Therefore, the front determines policy through the council and the government implements policy. Therefore, there is no conflict between the two bodies.

Of course, sometimes policy determination can be initiated by ministers. For example, the minister of Defense proposes to the cabinet a certain course to be followed that is approved by the ministerial cabinet and then it forwards it to the Consultative Council.

As soon as it is approved by the council, it becomes front policy and is again forwarded to the government for implementation. Therefore, there are no conflicts between the two. One is for determining a political course and the other is for implementing.

It should be pointed out that the ministers can determine political courses, provided they go through the Consultative Council.

Question: What are the relations that Uganda has at present with Kenya in view of the expulsions of Ugandans from Kenyan territory?

Answer: Our intention is to have good relations with all our neighbors and, when there is a problem with one of our neighbors, we talk with him. In the case of Kenya, when that problem of the expulsion of Ugandans came up, the president sent me personally the vice president of Kenya, who, after the talks that were held, agreed to revise some of the measures that had been taken and I think that the situation has improved somewhat.

Therefore, our intention is to have good relations with all our neighbors.

Question: Including Sudan, which has been accused of supporting Idi Amin?

Answer: Including Sudan, Zaire, like every neighbor! Of course, if someone persists in creating problems for us, we reserve the right to defend our interests.

Question: In what ways do you think, Mister Minister, that there may be cooperation between Mozambique and Uganda?

Answer: There can be much, but, of course, this will have to be discussed between the two governments. But, for example, in the field of politics, we have mutual interest in supporting the liberation movement in Southern Africa.

This is because we were and are also a liberation movement and, therefore, in that there is a mutual interest, aside from the fact of the support that Mozambique has granted us and that we shall never forget.

In the military field, Mozambique has more experience than we, because it has had more time to organize. Therefore, this is another aspect in which we might profit from your experience, just as, at present, we are profiting from the experience of the Tanzanians and as we should like to profit from the experience of other countries that have already had more time to organize.

There are fields in which Mozambique can profit from us. For example, in specialized work, an area in which we are quite better than many African countries, as well as in the medical, technical and educational fields. I think that this will be very advantageous to Mozambique and also to us, because we improve ourselves through these bilateral relations and we enrich our experience by improving the living conditions of our people.

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CSO: 4401

PLANNING MINISTER EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT ON FOREIGN AID

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 465, 9 Sep 79 pp 44-47

[Interview with Dr Ucaya, Ugandan minister of Planning and Development, by a Mozambique news correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] The Mozambique news correspondent in Uganda had an interview with the minister of Planning and Development, Dr Ucaya. In that interview, that Ugandan minister gives a survey of the development being planned by the present government for Uganda destroyed by a hard struggle in which the forces of Amin did everything possible to bring the country to economic ruin.

Question: In general terms, what is Uganda's situation after the war of liberation?

Answer: The economic situation is difficult. Difficult, insofar as, in the last 8 years, the economy was completely and totally disorganized, destroyed, and every production sector generally suffered a large-scale decline, both in industry and in agriculture and in other sectors. There was a great falloff in productivity.

Question: Do you see some role to be performed in the economy by the Asians who were expelled or even by other persons who have had their businesses expropriated?

Answer: I must say, first of all, that the basic source of our economy is very strong. In order to revive the economy, we have to renovate the transportation sector and other social sectors. In my opinion, this task can be carried out by the Ugandans provided they are given the necessary financial support.

Question: But will there be a role in your country's economy for foreign investments? Have some proposals been received already?

Answer: We have just established the economic and social policy of the FNLU [National Front for the Liberation of Uganda] and this policy provides a substantial role to be played by the government in the production sector, aside from the normal part played by any government in furnishing basic infrastructures. We see a substantial role for the government in the production sector through state corporations. We also see an important role for the cooperative movement, which, by the way, has a very strong tradition in our country.

For the future, we want special foreign investments with regard to new industries. But this is clear that it will be done in accordance with the general policy of the government.

Question: To which sector of the economy will priority be given?

Answer: Concerning reconstruction, it is very difficult to talk about one sector ahead of the others, because even, for example, if we reconstruct our whole industry, the fact remains that everything being produced in the factories has to be transported to the market. Therefore, our transportation network, railroads, trucks, roads, bridges, must be in good condition. The same is true of education and agriculture. Everything is interconnected.

Therefore, it is difficult to talk about what has priority now. With regard to our country's rehabilitation, everything has priority.

Question: What aid is most needed for the country's reconstruction? Has it been what was desired?

Answer: Up to now we have been quite disappointed with regard to foreign aid. We hoped that after getting rid of the dictator Amin the international community would meet our immediate needs, which right now are not so much projects as they are requirements for our balance of payments. It was to be hoped that the international community would respond more quickly than it is doing.

I must add, however, that we have had an encouraging response from what I call the United Nations family, especially the United Nations Development Program, UNICEF, FAO, World Health Organization and others. This group has supported us positively and is still doing so, in spite of our difficult situation.

We have also had an encouraging response from the European Economic Community, which has been our greatest aid provider up to now.

We hope that other countries and institutions will follow the example.

Question: In terms of regional cooperation, and I ask this question because I remember the old, defunct East African Community, do you see any prospect that will include Uganda?

Answer: President Binaisa has already made a statement on this, saying that we want to resume talks with our neighbors, in order to be able to work together within the framework of cooperation on the level of East Africa. I think that this is very important to us and also to our neighbors. We are small countries in which our means of communication and other infrastructures are practically the same and we think that a policy of cooperation is best for the countries in this part of Africa.

Regardless, however, of the results of the talks, what emerges cannot take the form of the former East African Community. There is, however, a broad field for cooperation. We want that cooperation and we shall do everything possible to achieve it.

Question: Can you discuss with us smuggling, which is a great problem for Uganda? In economic terms, how did that phenomenon grow?

Answer: Fundamentally, the two phenomena of "Magendo" and smuggling are products of Amin's regime. What happened in this country in the last 8 years was that the production part of the economy was relegated to a place that it should not have. Emphasis was placed on consumption. Amin's whole group of people came from the low part of society and put itself on top of it. They were only consumers and, since production did not go along with consumption, then the actual production of wealth in terms of money also declined. Amin began, then, to flood the market with money by using the banks. Speaking clearly, he began to print on a large scale banknotes that were not accompanied and were not supported by the production of wealth and services. This reached the point that much money began to exist. Thus, inflation went up dramatically.

As goods decreased and money increased, there was a race for goods and persons with money bought goods to gamble with them later. For example, cigarettes were put on sale at 25 shillings in the morning and at night, after having been marketed several times, they would already cost 100 shillings. That is "Mangedoismo." Persons made money, not because they worked, but by means of this system.

Another point. An office worker earns X salary. Because of this inflation, the salary was not sufficient to feed and clothe his family. Thus, a vicious circle emerges, because of which persons become involved in this kind of trade. This is "Magendo."

Concerning smuggling, much money crossed the borders, for example, to Ruanda, Zaire and Sudan. Here is another way to make money. The smuggler buys the few goods that we have in Uganda and takes them to the other side of the border and makes money. And so on.

For example, recently we increased the price of coffee to 7 shillings a kilogram. Persons smuggle coffee and sell it on the other side for close to 40 shillings. Therefore, there is a situation of many shillings in

circulation within and outside Uganda. Therefore, because there is money to be made, people take the few goods that Uganda has out of the country to make a fortune. This is what causes smuggling.

Question: You spoke of inflation. What measures is the government taking to fight against it?

Answer: We cannot fix prices. As I pointed out, we fixed coffee prices and it generally is still being smuggled. If we fixed the price of consumer goods, there would still be "Magendo." What we hope to do is to bring in more goods by means of importation. With an improvement in the situation of the balance of payments, we can import more goods.

But more important than that is the fact that as we revive our industry and agriculture, industrial goods will begin to come from the factories and the fields. In that way, if we have many goods on the markets and shops are full, prices will come down inevitably. I think that we can reduce inflation by flooding the market. Of course, there are other measures that we are studying, but they cannot be revealed at this time.

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CSO: 4401

'OPPORTUNIST' DISSENT SPLITS TEACHERS', STUDENTS' UNIONS

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 10-12, 13, 16, 20 Aug 79

[Series of articles on congresses of teachers' and students' unions]

[10-12 Aug, pp 1, 4, 9]

[Text] If it is true that congresses mark a high point in union activities one can say that at the moment union life is soaring. After the National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta [SNEAHV] and the Single Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education [SUVESS] (which closed its meetings yesterday), the General Union of Voltan Students (UGEV) is holding the opening session of its ninth congress today.

Let us go back to the teachers' unions (SNEAHV and SUVESS), and give the composition of their national offices:

SNEAHV

1. Secretary General: H. Baba Ouedrago
2. Assistant Secretary General: Batiemoko Kone
3. Administrative Secretary: Joachim Sib, schoolteacher in Kadiogo
4. Treasurer General: Dominique Tapsoba, schoolteacher in Tangsougou
5. Assistant Treasurer General: Mrs Ky, born Pati, schoolteacher in Tangzougou
6. Secretary for Union Organizing: Ousmane Ismael Kindo, schoolteacher in Tampouy
7. Managing Editor of THE TEACHERS' VOICE: Christophe Kabore, schoolteacher in Tanghin-Barrage
8. Assistant Managing Editor of THE TEACHERS' VOICE: Jacques Bambara, schoolteacher in Koupela

9. Editor in Chief of THE TEACHERS' VOICE: Albert Yoda, schoolteacher in Kalgondin
10. Assistant Editor in Chief of THE TEACHERS' VOICE: Levis Simporé, FJA [expansion unknown], Kamboisín
11. Secretary for Relations with Students' Parents and Students: Soulemane Ouedraogo, schoolteacher in Koudougou
12. Secretary in charge of Pedagogical Problems: Albert Bougou, schoolteacher in Zorgho
13. Secretary in charge of Social Affairs and Inter Union Relations: Jean Pagnimba Bila, schoolteacher in Toussiana
14. Secretary in charge of Rural Economic Development: Robert Ouedraogo, FJA Ouaga district
15. First Secretary for Organization: Ms Elie Augustine Kantiono, schoolteacher in Pouny
16. Second Secretary for Organization: Alain Ouedraogo, Proctor at CEG [expansion unknown] Tenkodo Go

SUVESS

Secretary General: Dominique Nacanabo
 Assistant Secretary General: Sambo Youssouf Ba
 Treasurer General: Mathieu Ouedraogo
 Assistant Treasurer General: Norbert Nikiema
 Secretary for Organization: Raymond Yameogo
 First Secretary for External Relations: Albert Jeouedraogo
 Second Secretary for External Relations: Lazare Jeouedraogo
 Secretary for Union Organizing and Information: Yousouf Millogo
 Publication Director: Tibiri Tuina

Dissidents Chided

As for the exclusions that we mentioned in our paper yesterday, we can affirm today that Messrs Dembo Gadiago, Didier Zongo and Dorasso Zamanke have been temporarily suspended from the SUVESS. Mr Taladidia Thiombiano has been censured. All four are "guilty" of having openly supported the positions of the Voltan Association of Students of Ouagadougou (AVEO) with regard to the delinquent professors whose "expulsion," pure and simple, by the competent authorities this organization is demanding. The SUVESS has judged these positions taken by members of their organization harmful to its material and moral interests. Let us point out parenthetically that the honeymoon between SUVESS and the students is now over, at least according to the former.

However, the parties who have been excluded and censured could come back to the "fold" after having presented an objective self-criticism of their attitude, that is to say, to put it bluntly, after having confessed "mea culpa."

Warnings without appeal have been issued to four other professors who deplored a certain news item and did not respect some of the union's strike directives.

The work of the eighth congress was long indeed. The questions discussed were of capital importance also, since they touched directly upon the life of the union. Nor should we forget that there was a new element, dubbed "the group of the 25," which did not facilitate the work of the congress participants.

[13 Aug 79 pp 1, 10]

[Test] The ninth congress of the General Union of Voltan Students (UGEV) opened last Friday, 10 August, in The People's House in Ouagadougou, with a large attendance of workers and young people who gathered from the four corners of the country. It must be said to begin with that this congress is of the most particular importance because of its being held at the very moment when the student movement is at a crossroads. We are living in a world of rapid changes. All those who would calm to give a global, coherent, all-embracing interpretation of all events occurring at home or abroad are condemned to perpetual readjustments of their ideological line. After having been considered, two years ago--concurrently with Albania--as an impregnable bastion of the revolution, China has found itself being described, this year, as the pace-setter of the opportunist stream in the world.

This gives some idea of the difficulty involved in trying to find a single, definitive interpretation which can be applied to all events, at all times and in all places. All religions have their schisms and their heretics, just as all ideological movements have their dissidents. So it is that the history of the Voltan student movement is punctuated by the formation of dissenting currents of thought, which are always baptized "opportunist" by the upholders of the dominant line. However, one could say that the crisis which the UGEV is now undergoing is without doubt one of the gravest in its history. Instead of speaking of the UGEV congress one should probably speak rather of the UGEV congresses. For the latest word that we have heard is that, while the official congress was going on at The People's House, another congress, not to say an anti-congress, was being held simultaneously at the headquarters of the Youth of Africa. This other congress assembles the partisans of what is called the "New Opportunist and Liquidationist Current" (NCOL), consisting of, notably, some subsections of the Voltan Students Association in France, the Voltan Students Association in Dakar, and the same associations in the Soviet Union and in Algeria. It is out of the question for us to undertake an analysis of the ideological points which are the subject of disagreement between the two currents of thought.

When we look back on the opening ceremonies of the UGEV congress, we find that the list of mass organizations represented, as well as the list of those which were absent, gives us some idea of the nature of the relations which the UGEV entertains with the one and the other group. One finds that the UGEV's privileged allies on the national plane are the National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta, the associations of students in secondary schools in our various departments, the Voltan Organization of Free Trade Unions, and the Voltan Trade Union Confederation. The focal point of the meeting was, as one might have guessed, the opening speech of the congress, presented by Mr Sow, president of the movement's executive committee. The political analysis of Volta's internal affairs by the General Union of Voltan Students, while it has become much more precise, has not varied a great deal in its essential points. It should be observed, however, that the student movement's most killing blows are henceforth reserved for the "Old Opportunist Currents" (UPV/MLN) and the new ones (LIPAD).

The men in power, as well as the traditional political personalities (African Democratic Rally, African Regroupment Party and others) were, needless to say, vilified as usual. On the international plane, the new element remains, as we have pointed out, the condemnation of China. Thus the only country in the world to receive the approbation of the Voltan student movement is Albania. For how much longer?

[16 Aug p 1]

[Text] The ninth congress of the General Union of Voltan Students (UGEV, or, at least, the "orthodox" UGEV), which began Friday 10 August, closed yesterday afternoon at The People's House in Ouagadougou, the number of men and women students being of relatively good size.

This statement is to be understood in many ways, since there have been officially two UGEV ligues since the beginning of this congress, which has been dubbed "the congress of divisions."

The reasons for the scission were very much at the center of the discussions. The congress was even given a narrative of its history. Thus it is now known that the scission was not a spontaneous phenomenon, but that it had already been outlined in filigree since the last congress of 1977.

The so-called "orthodox" UGEV has explained, for its part, that the scission is the consequence of the climate of intolerance and systematic obstruction which has prevailed within the union, the principal author of which is, they say, the "New Opportunist Liquidating Current" (NCOL), which is taking up, for its part, its own deliberations this very morning at the Youth of Africa headquarters.

On 26 November 1978 the Paris subsection opened the controversy. Then, confrontations between the different lines during the assemblies preparing for the ninth congress aggravated the points of divergence.

According to the speeches made at The People's House yesterday, the divergences between the "orthodox" UGEV and the NCOL are based, fundamentally, on the following points: The NCOL holds that Upper Volta is politically independent, and that the contradiction bourgeoisie-proletariat-peasantry can be resolved by the creation of a political party. The "orthodox" label this conception not sufficiently revolutionary, or simple "opport" (student jargon for opportunist). According to them, the NCOL is totally ignorant of the dialectic of history.

Such are the terms of the sectarian quarrel which could cause a great deal of ink--and of saliva--to flow. For indeed who, today, can define without question who is orthodox and who is dissident?

According to the "orthodox" UGEV which closed its deliberations yesterday, the NCOL will have the same future as the now defunct Free Organization of African Students of Upper Volta (OLEAHV)¹, that is to say a short life.

Among the motions which were read, one of which was especially addressed to the NCOL, the "orthodox" UGEV has requested a "white year" for the law students of Ouagadougou University.

[20 Aug 79 p 7]

[Text] It is now known that the ninth congress of the General Union of Voltan Students, which opened on 10 August, has split into two factions.

Thus the militants of the Voltan Association of Students of Dakar and those of Algeria [ASVD and ASVA respectively], and the very near total of those of the Soviet Union [AEVUS] walked out and reassembled in the auditorium of the Youth of Africa.

It is this congress which closed yesterday at The People's House, while the others--The Voltan Association of Students of France [AEVF]--14 sub-sections out of 21--the Voltan Association of Students of Ouagadougou [AEVO], that of Togo [AEVT] and that of Niger [AEVN]--had closed theirs on the 15th in the same place and at the same time (6 pm).

In our issue of 16 August we tried to sketch the reasons for this scission. To do this we only had at our disposal, of course, data which emerged from the declarations of the so-called orthodox faction of the UGEV. The latter censures the others for affirming, notably, that our country is politically independent and that the contradiction bourgeoisie-proletariat-peasantry can be resolved within the framework of a political party.

The "orthodox" wing has thus baptized those who uphold the above ideas "New Opportunist and Liquidating Current" [NCOL].

1. The OLEAHV is a dissident union of the SNEAHV created under the Second Republic and reputed to be close to those in power.

In a document entitled "Ninth Congress of UGEV, Common Opening and Two Different Closings" which has been made public, the congress participants in the Youth of Africa headquarters gave an account of the genesis of the divergences which led to their scission.

As they see it, it all began on 21 June 1978 in Paris, when militants of the subsection of the Voltan Association of Students of France [AEVF] questioned the Executive Committee [CE] of this association, which is also the board of the UGEV, with a motion demanding the calling of a general assembly in order to resolve the crisis within the union. The Executive Committee is said to have dubbed this motion an "Anti line manifesto" and its signatories "liquidationist opportunists," hence the label NCOL.

A campaign of systematic vilification reportedly followed, which was intended to isolate the authors of the motion, whose ideas were, however, adopted by 7 out of 21 subsections in France, by the section of the Voltan Students of Dakar [ASV], that of Algeria [ASVA] and that of the Soviet Union [AEVUS]. All these sections accused the Executive Committee of the UGEV of sectarianism, "bureaucratism" and "hegemonism." Thus, contrary to Article 13 of the statutes of the union, these sections were, reportedly, excluded from the board of the ninth congress.

Regrouped henceforth under the banner of the "21 June Movement," the excluded sections explain that there are within the UGEV "two movements, two political conceptions, two union platforms."

For the "21 June Movement," a student organization is a political force without independence, and consequently incapable of playing a vanguard role.

Being an ideological group, it should recognize the necessary existence of ideological splinter groups within its ranks, which are a reflection of society.

The UGEV should, therefore, group students from all sides, without worrying about their political label, provided they accept the platform of the anti-imperialist struggle. Such would not be the position of the UGEV Executive Committee, which would like to transform the movement into an appendage of the Voltan Communist Revolutionary Party [PCRv]. In exchange for the sobriquet of NCOL, the 21 June Movement calls the others MONOPOL (National Populist Liquidationist Movement).

It's a real Chinese conundrum, this sectarian quarrel!

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